Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: August 11, 1952 — 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

AUGUST 1, 1952

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated Aug. 1, 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated July 1, 1952	Indicated Aug. 1, 1952
Corn, all.....bu.	34.7	36.2	38.1	3,011,652	2,941,423	3,365,089	3,135,689
Wheat, all..... "	17.2	16.1	18.4	1,084,664	987,474	1,249,019	1,298,389
Winter..... "	17.7	16.2	21.1	799,977	645,469	1,048,421	1,062,590
All spring.... "	15.9	15.8	11.7	284,687	342,005	200,598	235,799
Durum..... "	15.0	14.2	10.8	37,950	35,820	20,978	23,366
Other spring. "	16.1	16.0	11.8	246,738	306,185	179,620	212,433
Oats..... "	33.0	36.1	32.7	1,310,736	1,316,396	1,352,938	1,266,025
Barley..... "	24.9	27.1	26.5	306,127	254,668	207,547	218,047
Rye..... "	12.1	12.4	11.7	28,095	21,410	15,578	15,759
Flaxseed..... "	9.4	8.7	8.7	38,056	33,802	28,328	29,665
Rice...100 lb. bag	1/2,084	1/2,250	1/2,319	32,850	43,805	45,365	45,368
Sorghum grain..bu.	18.4	18.9	14.0	132,598	159,265	---	73,149
Cotton.....bale	1/267.6	1/271.9	1/277.4	11,775	15,144	---	14,735
Hay, all.....ton	1.36	1.45	1.32	101,072	108,461	102,415	99,646
Hay, wild..... "	.88	.86	.73	12,539	12,563	11,018	10,767
Hay, alfalfa... "	2.20	2.26	2.12	34,283	42,937	40,560	40,430
Hay, clover and timothy 2/... "	1.38	1.49	1.39	30,242	32,035	30,828	30,054
Hay, lespedeza. "	1.07	1.07	.70	6,926	7,479	6,211	4,831
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	1/ 976	1/1,231	1/1,201	17,997	17,446	15,747	15,812
Peas, dry field "	1/1,270	1/1,298	1/1,216	6,011	3,763	2,721	2,712
Soybeans for beans....bu.	19.4	21.2	19.0	202,068	280,512	---	264,395
Peanuts 3/.....lb.	708	831	704	2,042,448	1,676,125	---	1,172,300
Potatoes.....bu.	180.4	240.7	236.5	414,525	325,708	339,048	335,421
Sweetpotatoes.. "	93.0	91.8	83.7	57,703	28,278	31,731	28,268
Tobacco.....lb.	1,124	1,307	1,140	1,841,869	2,328,226	2,224,495	2,040,172
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	19.9	19.2	22.7	6,216	6,120	7,424	7,571
Sugar beets.... "	13.2	15.2	14.7	10,013	10,485	9,808	9,939
Broomcorn..... "	1/ 309	1/ 258	1/ 235	41	34	---	28
Hops.....lb.	1,289	1,535	1,574	48,789	63,239	61,720	61,063
Pasture.....pct.	4/ 83	4/ 86	4/ 69	---	---	---	---

1/ Pounds. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 3/ Picked and threshed.
4/ Condition August 1.

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CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated July 1, 1952	Indicated Aug. 1, 1952
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	1/ 110,380	1/ 110,660	101,767	98,122
Peaches..... "	1/ 68,186	1/ 63,627	68,119	61,347
Pears..... "	1/ 30,306	1/ 30,028	29,720	29,902
Grapes.....ton	1/ 2,808	1/ 3,386	2,935	2,943
Cherries (12 States)... "	1/ 191	1/ 230	241	202
Apricots (3 States)... "	1/ 229	183	175	173
Pecans.....lb.	123,206	154,895	---	116,566

	Condition August 1			
	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	1952
CITRUS FRUITS 2/				
Oranges and Tangerines...pct.	73	72	72	73
Grapefruit..... "	63	60	44	45
Lemons..... "	74	74	75	75

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1941-50	1951	1952	Average 1941-50	1951	1952
	Million pounds			Millions		
June.....	12,385	12,212	11,956	4,996	5,060	5,032
July.....	11,663	11,436	11,039	4,346	4,543	4,463
Jan.-July Incl.....	72,740	72,005	71,015	36,737	37,923	39,235

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

2/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

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CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1952
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS) Harvested Average 1941-50	Harvested 1951	For harvest, 1952	1952 percent of 1951
Corn, all	86,909	81,306	82,232	101.1
Wheat, all	63,354	61,424	70,407	114.6
Winter	45,245	39,762	50,278	126.4
All spring	18,110	21,662	20,129	92.9
Durum	2,579	2,518	2,165	86.0
Other spring	15,530	19,144	17,964	93.8
Oats	39,667	36,454	38,682	106.1
Barley	12,315	9,391	8,226	87.6
Rye	2,294	1,733	1,350	77.9
Flaxseed	4,043	3,904	3,395	87.0
Rice	1,569	1,947	1,956	100.5
Sorghum grain	7,100	8,449	5,229	61.9
Cotton 1/	21,533	27,917	26,051	93.3
Hay, all	74,536	74,718	75,400	100.9
Hay, wild	14,188	14,663	14,679	100.1
Hay, alfalfa	15,562	18,969	19,075	100.6
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	21,934	21,457	21,632	100.8
Hay, lespedeza	6,484	6,990	6,912	98.9
Beans, dry edible	1,852	1,417	1,317	92.9
Peas, dry field	471	290	223	76.9
Soybeans for beans	10,349	13,211	13,906	105.3
Peanuts 3/	2,940	2,018	1,665	82.5
Potatoes	2,401	1,353	1,418	104.8
Sweetpotatoes	625	308	338	109.6
Tobacco	1,630	1,781	1,790	100.5
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	313	319	334	104.7
Sugar beets	751	691	678	98.1
Broomcorn	264	261	236	90.4
Hops	38	41	39	94.2

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Charles F. Brannan

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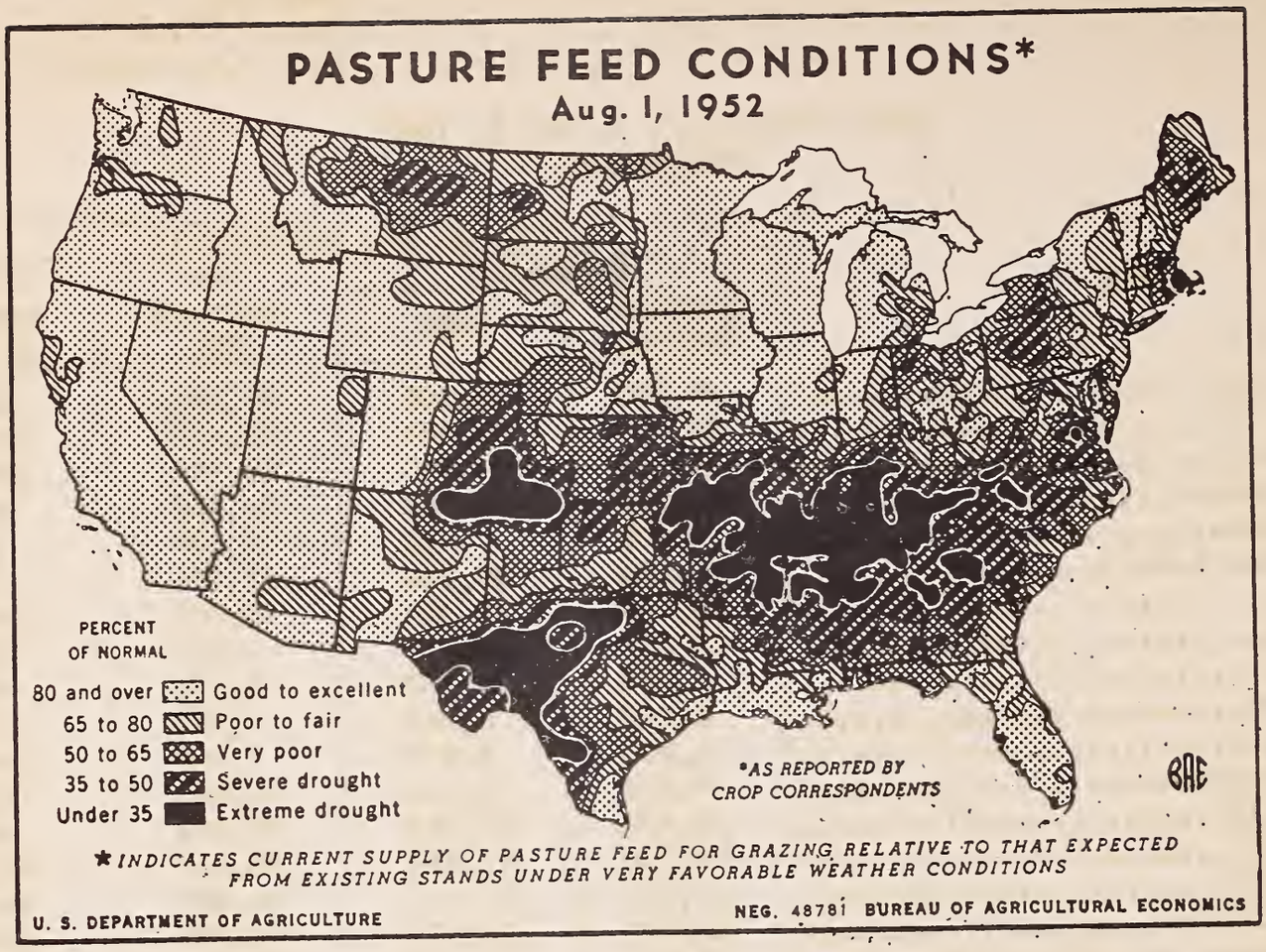
PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Aug. 1, 1952
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
BAE
★ INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
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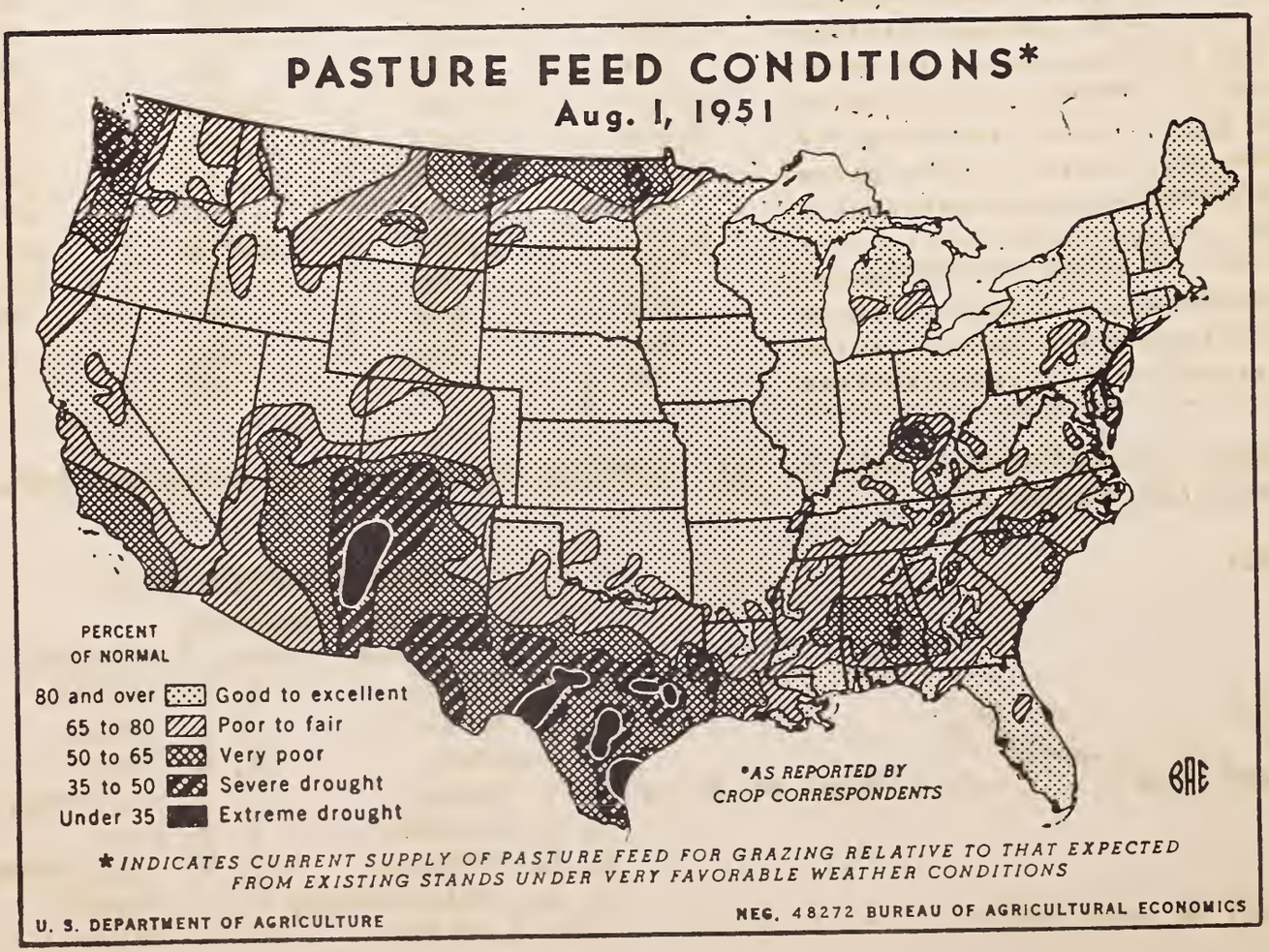
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF AUGUST 1, 1952

Total crop prospects for 1952 continue good. A combined volume of all crops larger than in any year except 1948 and 1949 is expected in 1952, in spite of adverse conditions in a large portion of the South. Declines from July 1 forecasts for drought-affected crops, such as corn, all hay, tobacco, and sweetpotatoes, are partly offset by improvement in outturn of wheat, barley, flaxseed, dry beans, sugar beets, and sugarcane. Of the crops for which current estimates are the first for this season--cotton, soybeans, sorghum grain, peanuts and broomcorn--only cotton is above average in yield per acre. The net result is an aggregate volume of all crops 28 percent above the 1923-32 average. This would be 4 points lower than indicated on July 1.

Drought has seriously affected a large southern area, particularly curtailing pasture feed for livestock and reducing yield prospects for late growing crops. As early as July 1, hot, searing weather had affected an area centering in southern Missouri and Arkansas. During July the affected area expanded in all directions, but chiefly eastward and southeastward to the Atlantic Coast, most seriously affecting Tennessee and western Kentucky. Before the drought occurred, an excellent crop of grains and some early hay had been harvested in the area, but the late-growing crops are the more important. Most severely affected by the drought were pastures, lespedeza and other late hay crops, and corn, which poses a serious problem in current and future feeding of livestock. Potential yields of unharvested types of tobacco were reduced in much of the area. Less severely affected were soybeans, while peanuts and sweetpotatoes appear to have held up fairly well. Much corn, sorghum and soybeans were used for current feeding or salvaged as fodder or hay. Truck crops and fruit had been largely moved to market and were only little affected, but home gardens suffered. The hot, dry weather limited damage to cotton from boll weevils and other insects, reducing the labor and expense of poisoning to a minimum, but decreased potential yields by checking growth of plants and causing shedding, immature opening and cracking of bolls. During the month showers helped to maintain crops in some sections of the dry area, with the result that the pattern of damage is spotted, and the degree of damage ranges from little to severe. Widespread rains through early August have tended to break the drought in much of the South. Although irreparable crop loss already had occurred, the rains will do much to check further deterioration, revive pastures and encourage farmers to plant late forage crops for fall grazing and to provide some hay and fodder for winter. Droughty conditions in the Southwest have not yet been relieved, however, and crops continue to deteriorate there.

Corn production, now estimated at 3,136 million bushels, is about 7 percent less than the July 1 estimate. Much of the decline is due to unsatisfactory growing conditions during July in most of the corn producing area which lies outside the main Corn Belt, but there was deterioration also in Ohio River Valley areas, and in Kansas and South Dakota. These conditions ranged from dry in Kansas, Colorado, and the Southwest to droughty in much of the South Atlantic area and severe drought in a large South Central area. In this very dry area, a smaller than usual proportion of the corn crop will be harvested for grain, and a larger portion will be ensiled or used as forage. In drier portions of the Corn Belt, the extreme heat apparently interfered with pollination, resulting in barren stalks or poorly filled ears. In most of the main Corn Belt, however, corn made good to excellent progress--tasseling and silking were advanced beyond the usual stage on August 1. Fields had been well cultivated and were "laid by" clean. Less insect and disease damage than in most recent years is now apparent or considered likely.

Winter wheat harvest proceeded rapidly under satisfactory to ideal conditions and was virtually complete by August 1, except in the Northwest. Harvesting losses

were reduced to a minimum, which helped to improve yields. The current estimate of nearly 1,063 million bushels is largest of record. It is 14 million larger than on July 1, and virtually the same as on June 1, before the hot, dry weather came. Spring wheat prospects improved in almost all areas, with harvest well underway on August 1. Late June and July rains in the Montana-Dakota area enabled heads to fill well and improved prospects for the late-planted acreage. Rust is still a threat to durum and late-sown acreages. The outturn is now expected to reach 236 million bushels. The all wheat total thus becomes 1,298 million bushels, exceeded only in 1947.

Barley yields also improved during July, so that production is now estimated at 318 million bushels, 5 percent more than on July 1, but still the smallest since 1936. Oats prospects improved in northernmost areas also, but the July heat resulted in light grain in the Corn Belt area. The net result is a prospective 1,366 million bushels, over 6 percent less than on July 1. Flaxseed profited by the improved conditions in the Northwest, so that production of nearly 30 million bushels is now in prospect, about 5 percent more than on July 1. Rice production prospects are virtually unchanged, with a record 45 million bags (100 lbs.) crop expected. A sorghum grain crop of only 73 million bushels is now in prospect, only a little over half the average. Both yields and the proportion to be harvested for grain have been sharply lowered by droughty conditions. A soybean crop of 264 million bushels, about 6 percent smaller than in 1951, is now foreseen. Droughty conditions in southern producing areas have caused heavier than usual diversion of soybeans to hay and lowered yield prospects on the acreage for beans. A peanut crop of only 1,172 million pounds is now expected with only fair yield prospects on the sharply curtailed acreage. The sweetpotato crop will be about the same as in 1951, and only half the average, despite a larger acreage than last year. Prospects for potatoes declined only 1 percent since July 1, with improvement in the West nearly offsetting declines elsewhere. The dry bean crop will be smallest since 1945, despite near-record yields. Tobacco prospects faded in the dry areas, but the estimated production of over 2 billion pounds is still more than a tenth above average. A cotton crop of 14.7 million bales is now forecast, only 3 percent less than in 1951, with yields slightly above either last year or average.

Farm work made excellent progress during July in most areas. Row crops were well cultivated and clean. The hot, dry weather was rather generally favorable for making an excellent quality of hay, although it tended to reduce yields for later crops especially in the lespedeza area. Harvest of winter grains proceeded rapidly. In the Great Plains much fall-plowing and preparation of fields for fall seeding has been done. Rains in early August in the drought area have made it possible to plant grains and forage crops to provide fall grazing and winter fodder.

The total volume of all crops to be produced in 1952 declined during July, dropping below both 1948 and 1949 to become the third largest of record. While prospects for several important crops declined, others remained virtually unchanged and several improved. The all-crops aggregate is now computed at 128 percent of the 1923-32 base, 4 points lower than on July 1. This is 7 points less than in 1948 and only 1 below the 1949 index. Winter wheat and rice are the only crops for which record outturns are now expected. But production of corn, all wheat, cotton, soybeans, tobacco, sugarcane, hops, grapes, cherries and plums will be larger than average--for some of these much larger than average. Below average crops include oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, sorghum grain, all hay, dry beans and peas, peanuts, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sugar beets, broomcorn, apples, peaches, pears and apricots, with the more important of these--oats and all hay--nearly average.

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Feed grain supplies in the 1952-53 feeding season including new crops and the carryovers, will be 7 percent smaller than forecast on July 1, but still near the average of recent years. Current estimates include the 4th-largest corn crop, but smaller than average production of oats and barley, and only about half an average outturn of sorghum grain. Hay supplies will be smaller than for several years, with an average carryover, but a new crop below 100 million tons. Some drain has already been made upon this to supply livestock in dry areas. The supply per roughage-consuming animal unit should be adequate, though hardly abundant. The excellent quality of 1952 cuttings will tend to make it go farther. Pasture feed on August 1 was reported at only 69 percent of normal, compared with 86 a year ago and the August 1 average of 83 percent. Although record low condition was reported in much of the Southeast the condition for the country as a whole does not approach the extreme lows of the severe drought years 1934 and 1936. Pastures provided good to excellent grazing in most of the North and west of the continental divide. Western ranges in the Great Plains portion, however, were further reduced by hot July weather, but livestock have held up well, except in the driest sections.

Prospective yields remain at a high level, despite declines from July 1 indications for several important crops. Apparently only winter wheat will set a new record yield, but corn, barley, rice, potatoes, dry beans, sugar beets and hops are near the top. Yields are below average for spring wheat, rye, flaxseed, all hay, dry peas, soybeans, peanuts and sweetpotatoes, with sorghum grain and broomcorn far below average. The composite yield, based upon current estimates, is 142 percent of the 1923-32 average. This is the fourth highest yield index, only slightly less that in the last 2 years, but 9 points below the 1948 peak.

Milk production on farms was lowest for July in 12 years, 3 percent less than in July 1951. Supplemental feeding of dairy cows on August 1 was heaviest for the date in 9 years of record and a record proportion of dairymen were feeding grain and concentrates. But shortages of pasture feed in the South and important dairy sections of the East, together with abnormally high temperatures, sharply curtailed milk flow. Production per cow was lowest for August 1 in 3 years, although 5 percent above average. Egg production in July was 2 percent less than in 1951, but 3 percent above average for the month. Although layers on farms numbered 1 percent higher than a year ago, the rate of lay was 3 percent less. Potential layers on farms were slightly smaller than a year ago and average.

Production of deciduous fruit is expected to be 10 percent less than in 1951 and 6 percent below average. The forecast is down 3 percent from a month ago, with declines shown for apples, peaches and cherries. Small increases were reported for pears and grapes. The apple crop is about one-tenth below average. The grape crop is above average but below the record 1951 crop. The peach crop is expected to be below last year and below average because of the effect of drought in the east and the reduction of the California clingstone crop under an industry marketing order program. An average pear crop is in prospect this year. Sweet and sour cherries were damaged by July rains and wind storms. Production of plums, prunes and apricots is below last year, mainly because of smaller crops in California. Total tree nuts are expected to be 9 percent below last year but 9 percent above average. Smaller crops than last year for pecans and almonds are partly offset by larger crops of walnuts and filberts. Harvest of 1951-52 citrus is practically complete except for California valencias, summer grapefruit and lemons. Prospects for the 1952-53 season are good in Florida and California, fair in Arizona, but again poor in Texas.

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Prospects for summer vegetables for fresh market continued at about the July 1 level, with production slightly less than last summer, but about average in volume. The tonnage of cantaloups, lettuce and carrots will be larger than last summer, of honey dew melons and green peas about the same. Production of the other 14 vegetables for which estimates are made will be smaller than last summer. Of the early fall vegetables, production of cabbage and celery will be smaller, but more tomatoes will be available than last fall. Production of all 1952 fresh market vegetables for which estimates are available to date -- about 86 percent of the total -- will be 4 percent less than in 1951, but 5 percent above average.

Tonnages of 6 major truck crops for processing are expected to be a fifth smaller than in 1951, but a tenth above average. These 6 crops usually account for about 90 percent of the total for the 11 crops covered by estimates. Prospects for snap beans declined during July because of the effects of the drought on unharvested fields in the South, but the outturn will still be larger than average. Nearly a sixth more sweet corn than either 1951 or average will be available for processing. Tomato tonnage will be nearly a third less than in 1951, but 7 percent above average. With most of the green peas processed, the outturn is 13 percent less than in 1951, but 7 percent above average.

ALL WHEAT: Total production of all wheat in 1952 is estimated at 1,298 million bushels, 49 million bushels above July 1 prospects. A crop this size would be second only to the 1947 crop when aggregate production of winter and spring wheat was 1,359 million bushels. The current estimate compares with a 1951 crop of 987 million bushels and the average of 1,085 million bushels. Indicated winter wheat production is 417 million bushels larger than that of 1951 while spring wheat is expected to be 106 million bushels below the relatively large crop of last year.

Harvest of winter wheat was nearly complete in all but the extreme northern and mountain areas by August 1. On the whole, combining and threshing have progressed rapidly throughout the harvest season and under unusually favorable weather conditions. In Kansas, however, the dry, hot weather before and during harvest contributed to an excessive amount of shattering and field loss of matured, heavy grain before harvest was greater than usual. Dry conditions which developed in Tennessee, Kentucky, and adjacent southeastern areas as wheat approached maturity favored this crop and generally contributed to higher yields of exceptionally good quality grain. The 1952 yield of all wheat is estimated at 18.4 bushels per acre, compared with 16.1 last year and the 10-year average of 17.2 bushels.

WINTER WHEAT: According to August 1 reports, winter wheat production is indicated at 1,063 million bushels, 14 million bushels more than a month earlier and the largest of record. Harvest operations are virtually complete in all but the northern areas of the country and at the higher altitudes in other States. Current estimated production exceeds the 1951 crop of 645 million bushels by 65 percent and is 33 percent or 263 million bushels larger than average. The indicated U. S. yield per harvested acre of 21.1 bushels compares with a 16.2 bushel yield in 1951 and an average of 17.7 bushels.

In Kansas, high temperatures with little or no rainfall during the filling and ripening stages matured the crop rapidly and harvest began the earliest of record. Very favorable subsoil supplies and generally favorable rainfall during spring provided adequate moisture reserves to produce a record Kansas crop even though high temperatures prevailed during much of June. The Montana crop was improved materially by rains the first three weeks of July which came sufficiently early to help fill the heads of early wheat and increase yields for late maturing fields. July was also a favorable month for wheat in Washington State. Yields in early fields are higher than expected a month ago and grain harvested to date is of good quality and test weight. August 1 reports substantiate yields forecast a month earlier for the important producing States of Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Missouri and Indiana. Production in Ohio has exceeded earlier expectations. Late-sown wheat came through the winter in Ohio showing poor prospects but spring rainfall revived many fields which might have been abandoned and plowed under except for stands of clover and grasses seeded in them. Most of the Nebraska crop was harvested under favorable conditions with test weight of grain higher than anticipated but protein content rather low. In general, the development of rust in the later maturing northern areas came too late to materially affect yields of winter wheat.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: All spring wheat production is now estimated at 236 million bushels, 35 million bushels more than a month ago. The indicated crop is about one-third smaller than the 1951 crop of 342 million bushels and a sixth smaller than the average of 285 million bushels. Weather during July was generally favorable for the development of the crop in the important spring wheat States, with late June and early July rainfall providing much needed moisture. With soil moisture adequate for plant growth and development, dry weather in late July helped to retard rust infestation in the eastern portions of North Dakota and South Dakota and in western Minnesota. Of the important spring wheat States, South Dakota is the only one where yield prospects are lower than a month ago. Yield prospects in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington are up from 1.5 to 2.5 bushels per acre from last month. The prospective yield for the country as a whole is 11.7 bushels, compared with 15.8 bushels last year and the ten-year average of 15.9 bushels.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 212 million bushels, an increase of 33 million bushels from last month. Prospective 1952 production is 69 percent of the 1951 crop of 306 million bushels and 86 percent of the 247 million bushel average production. In North Dakota and Montana, the two leading States, estimated production is up from July 1 by 21 million and 8 million bushels respectively. Minnesota, Idaho, and Washington also showed substantial gains, while production in South Dakota held steady. However, Idaho is the only important State where production will be above average. Harvesting was just starting by August 1 in the States bordering Canada from Minnesota west, while about two-fifths of the South Dakota crop had been harvested. Heads are filling well and generally good test weights of high quality wheat are expected. Rust damage is expected to be light in other spring wheat as maturity of most of the crop was ahead of critical rust development. Black stem rust was most prevalent in the eastern half of North Dakota and adjacent areas of Minnesota and South Dakota, but dry weather in late July and relatively short straw tended to hold rust in check. Yield per acre for the U. S. is now indicated at 11.8 bushels, 1.8 bushels above a month ago but still well below last year's yield of 16.0 bushels and the average of 16.1 bushels.

DURUM WHEAT: Production is now estimated at 23,366,000 bushels. This is 2,388,000 bushels above a month ago as increased yields in North Dakota and Minnesota more than offset a reduction of 338,000 bushels in South Dakota. It is 35 percent less than the 1950 production of 35,820,000 bushels and 38 percent less than the 10-year average of 37,950,000 bushels. Rust damage in durum wheat has been heavier than in other spring wheat and was mainly responsible for the deterioration in the South Dakota crop. Improved moisture conditions in North Dakota and Minnesota more than offset the rust damage on durum wheat there. Late maturing durum wheat may suffer more damage than early seedings but most of the crop is nearing maturity and is expected to escape serious damage. About one-fifth of the crop in South Dakota was threshed or combined by August 1, while harvesting was just getting underway in North Dakota and Minnesota. The estimated yield for the U. S. is 10.8 bushels per acre compared with 14.2 bushels in 1951 and the average of 15.0 bushels for the preceding ten years.

CORN: Hot, dry weather on the southern and western fringes of the North Central States and throughout the South Atlantic and South Central States cut August 1 corn production prospects 229 million bushels below the July estimate. Nearly two-thirds of this decline was in the southern drought area outside the Corn Belt. The 1952 crop is now estimated at 3,136 million bushels compared with 2,941 million bushels produced last year and the 1941-50 average of 3,012 million. The indicated yield per acre of 38.1 bushels is 2.8 bushels below the July 1 forecast, but is 3.4 bushels larger than average.

Heaviest damage from the hot, dry weather of July was in the South Atlantic and South Central States. The former area now expects the smallest crop since 1936, the South Central the shortest outturn since 1931. Although all States in these groups were adversely affected, the amount of damage varies among them. Virginia prospects point to the smallest crop since 1936 and North Carolina and Kentucky expect the shortest production since 1944. In South Carolina, the outlook is for the smallest crop since 1934; Georgia has the poorest prospects since 1888; Alabama since 1902; Mississippi since 1930; Tennessee since 1866; Arkansas since 1930; Texas since 1925; and Oklahoma since records were started in 1899. In the last 5 years production in the South Atlantic States has ranged from 218 to 242 million bushels and in the South Central from 316 to 390 million. The August 1 estimates are 175 and 225 million bushels, respectively, on an all corn basis. Production compared with the last 5 years will be even shorter on a grain basis, because a larger than usual proportion of the acreage will be harvested for silage and forage. Early August rains came too late to improve early corn, but will help the late crop, the acreage of which is small.

High temperatures and dry weather on the southern and western edges of the Corn Belt brought Ohio, Indiana, and Kansas yield per acre prospects down 5 bushels from July 1. South Dakota dropped 4 bushels; Nebraska 2 and Illinois and Missouri one. Iowa prospects remained unchanged. The warm weather, combined with ample moisture, was a boon to the corn being grown in most of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Yields per acre in the first two States gained one bushel over July 1 while Michigan showed an improvement of 3 bushels per acre.

Throughout the Corn Belt the crop is further advanced than usual. In Illinois, corn reached the tassel stage almost two weeks ahead of recent years. In Minnesota the crop is 10 days ahead of last year. Iowa reported 80 percent had silked by August 1, compared with 35 percent a year ago and 55 percent two years ago. In South

Dakota the bulk of the acreage was in tassel on August 1. More European corn borers are present than a year ago, but damage from this insect is expected to be slight. Northern Corn leaf blight, which had reduced yields in Illinois during the last two years, has been reported in some areas, but infestation so far is light.

In the North Atlantic States dry weather in Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, sharply reduced prospects. Pennsylvania showed a slight decline but elsewhere July 1 prospects either were improved or maintained.

Colorado, the dominant State in the West, shows a drop of 3 bushels per acre from last month. Idaho, Washington and Oregon expect excellent yields. All irrigated areas have ample water.

OATS: The nation's oat crop is indicated at 1,266,025,000 bushels, 6 percent less than a month ago, 4 percent smaller than last year, and 3 percent below average. Dry weather and high temperatures during June and July in the important producing States are responsible for the reduced outturn. Only in the Mountain States is prospective production higher than indicated on July 1.

Early season prospects were good, but since much of the crop was planted late, the adverse weather caused premature ripening. Heads did not fill properly and straw was short. Grain was light, chaffy, and test weights were low in many instances. In addition, the hot weather was followed by storms and heavy rains at harvest time in several North Central States, particularly Illinois and Wisconsin. In a number of local areas, fields were badly lodged which interfered with harvest. Rain on windrowed fields caused further damage. An infestation of army worms in the southern part of Wisconsin caused many farmers to harvest the crop prematurely. For the North Central States which have over four-fifths of the Nation's crop, August 1 production is 8 percent lower than forecast on July 1.

In the South Atlantic and Southeastern States where drought conditions were most severe, the crop was largely harvested before July and total outturn is only slightly less than indicated a month ago. Yields were above average in all South Atlantic and South Central States except Delaware.

In the North Atlantic States, hot, dry weather sharply reduced oat yields below a month ago, particularly in Maine, Rhode Island, and New York. Harvest was well advanced in Pennsylvania, with yields sharply below last year.

With a larger proportion of the crop irrigated in the Mountain States, prospective production is higher than indicated a month earlier. Beneficial rains were received over much of the dry land areas and supplies of irrigation water were ample

The August 1 indicated yield of 32.7 bushels per acre for the United States is about 7 percent below July 1, and compares with 36.1 bushels last year. In the North Central States yields averaged more than 2 bushels lower, with sharpest declines occurring during the month in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Nebraska.

BARLEY: The barley crop is now estimated at 218 million bushels, 5 percent above the July 1 forecast of 208 million. Prospective production is 14 percent less than the 255 million bushels in 1951, due primarily to sharply reduced acreages in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The 1941-50 average is 306 million bushels.

Late June and early July rains improved prospects materially in the important States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana, but yields there are still below average due to lack of early-season rainfall. California has record high yields and is producing approximately one-fourth of the entire 1952 crop. The indicated yield per acre for the United States is 26.5 bushels, an increase of 1.3 bushels from a month earlier. The current yield compares with 27.1 bushels in 1951 and the 10-year average of 24.9 bushels.

Practically all of the crop has now been harvested, except in the northern and mountain areas. Soft fields delayed combining in northern Minnesota. Hot weather and some lodging reduced yields in Wisconsin. Barley in southern and most eastern States matured before the drought set in and yields there are generally above average.

RYE: Production of rye is estimated at 15.8 million bushels, or about one percent above the July 1 indication of 15.6 million bushels. The increase is due principally to favorable weather conditions in North Dakota where improved prospects more than offset lowered yields in Nebraska, Colorado and a few other States. Yield is unchanged in South Dakota where harvesting was practically complete by August 1.

The 1952 rye crop is 26 percent below the 21.4 million bushels harvested last year, 44 percent below the average of 28.1 million bushels, and the smallest crop since 1870. Yield per acre is indicated at 11.7 bushels compared with 12.4 for 1951 and the 10-year average of 12.1 bushels. Both yield and acreage for harvest are significantly below last year in the important States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota.

The crop matured under favorable conditions in nearly all important producing areas. Harvesting progressed on schedule and except in a few northern States is practically complete.

RICE: A record high rice crop is still in prospect. Conditions on August 1 pointed to a crop of 45.4 million equivalent 100-pound bags, virtually the same as the July 1 forecast but 4 percent more than the previous record of 43.8 million bags harvested in 1951 and 38 percent more than the 10-year average of 32.8 million bags. The crop will be harvested from about the same acreage as in 1951 which is about 25 percent more than the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 2,319 pounds per acre is 69 pounds above the 1951 yield of 2,250 pounds and 235 pounds above average.

Prospective production in the Southern area, including Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, is 34.1 million bags compared with 33.4 million bags last year. In Mississippi, yield prospects declined slightly during July due to the hot, dry weather. In Arkansas, inadequate water for irrigation coupled with the drought may result in more abandonment of acreage than usual.. Some sections have received good rains since August 1 but they were somewhat restricted to local areas. In other areas where water is short, some poor stands and grassy fields

are reported. In Louisiana, heavy mid-July rains caused some damage by excessive flooding of fields, but generally the rain was beneficial and a good crop of rice is in prospect in practically all areas of the State. Harvest of early varieties is expected to begin about the second week in August. In Texas, present prospects are for a good crop of rice although yield per acre prospects declined slightly during the past month. Harvest of early varieties is under way. In California, rice made very satisfactory progress during July under almost ideal growing conditions; ample water is available for irrigation.

RICE STOCKS ON FARMS: The amount of old rice remaining on farms on August 1 in the southern area is estimated at 32,000 equivalent 100-pound bags compared with 26,000 bags on farms on this date last year.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: The 1952 prospective sorghum grain crop of 73,149,000 bushels is the smallest since 1939. It is only 46 percent as large as last year's crop of 159,265,000 bushels and 55 percent of the 10-year average of 132,598,000 bushels. The exceptionally small production this year is due primarily to the effect of droughty conditions on yield per acre and the proportion of the acreage to be utilized for grain. The indicated yield per acre, 14.0 bushels, is much below last year's 18.9 bushels and the 10-year average of 18.4 bushels.

This year's acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 5,229,000 acres, compared with 8,449,000 acres in 1951 and the average of 7,100,000. Acreages for grain have been reduced sharply from last year in all major sorghum States, particularly in Oklahoma with a reduction of 64 percent, Kansas 50 percent, and Colorado 72 percent. The Texas acreage is down about one-fourth from last year.

Dry conditions in the Southern Plains States delayed planting -- with considerable acreage planted after July 1 -- and retarded growth on acreage brought to a stand. The crop in much of the area has been at a standstill and a larger than usual acreage has been cut for forage or silage to supplement short hay supplies. Fair to good yields have been harvested in the commercial areas of South Texas and harvest was progressing in central and north central parts of the State. Earlier plantings in the High Plains of Texas still had fair prospects but were needing rain. A considerable late planted acreage in that area and in other Plains States will need ideal growing conditions to mature before frost.

FLAXSEED: Production prospects for flaxseed improved during July. Production for 1952 is now forecast at 29,665,000 bushels, or about 5 percent above the July 1 forecast. However, the present estimate is 12 percent below 1951 production and 22 percent below the 10-year average. Flaxseed production has declined each year since 1948 when a record crop of 54,803,000 bushels was harvested.

Yield per acre for the Nation is 8.7 bushels, the same as in 1951 but 0.7 bushel below average. In the three important States of Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota where 89 percent of the total 1952 production is expected, production increased during July in the first two States and held steady in the other. Rains in the Red River Valley area of Minnesota improved the condition of flaxseed in that State. Most of the crop in South Dakota with the exception of some late fields in the northeastern part is past the bloom stage with bolls forming. Following early July rains in North Dakota, additional acreage was planted after July 4 and some of this flax was just emerging in late July.

About two-thirds of this State's acreage is in the bloom stage or beyond. Some late fields in the northern and western sections of North Dakota may not mature if first killing frosts are early. Condition of the crop in Montana has improved sharply since July 1 as a result of June and July rainfall breaking the earlier drouth and the yield is now forecast at 6.0 bushels per acre compared with 3.0 bushels on July 1. A considerable portion of the California crop has been harvested with yields turning out about as expected a month ago.

SOYBEANS: August 1 conditions point to a soybean production of 264 million bushels, about 6 percent less than last year and 12 percent less than the record 1950 crop. The indicated U. S. yield of 19.0 bushels per acre is well below the 21.2 bushels harvested last year and slightly below the 10-year average of 19.4 bushels per acre.

Yield prospects on August 1 varied widely by States and areas. The season started under generally favorable conditions with most of the acreage planted earlier than usual. Drought during July severely affected yield prospects in much of the southern soybean area and some acreage intended for beans will be diverted to hay.

The heavy producing North Central States, except Missouri, have not been heavily hit by the drought. Even in that State, soybeans have withstood the dry weather and high temperatures remarkably well. Yields in Indiana and Illinois are not expected to be as high as last year due to dry weather in the southern areas of both States. However, a large part of the acreage in these States is in excellent condition and the crop is well advanced. Conditions in Iowa and Minnesota have been favorable and both States expect near record yields. The crop in the whole northern area is well along, reducing the possibility of frost damage to a minimum.

The South Atlantic States, except for Florida, have been affected to a varying degree by the drought. The crop in Virginia and North Carolina has withstood the drought very well and although the expected yields are below last year they are about average.

The South Central States have been the hardest hit and yields below last year are reported in all producing States. The sharpest reduction is in Arkansas, also the heaviest producing State of the area. The 13-bushel yield per acre in that State is 7.5 bushels below that of last year.

Yield and production forecasts of soybeans as of August 1 in the drought States are subject to more than the usual hazards. Much of the area had rain soon after August 1 but more is needed in some heavy producing soybean areas. In addition, hay is much needed in these States but it is problematical at this time as to just how much acreage intended for beans will be diverted to hay.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts from the acreage for picking and threshing is forecast at 1,172 million pounds. This is 30 percent below the 1,676 million pounds harvested last year, 43 percent below the 10-year average of 2,042 million pounds and the smallest crop since 1935. Compared with last year, 24 percent less production is indicated for the Virginia-Carolina area; 38 percent less for the Southeastern area; and 14 percent less for the Southwestern area.

The acreage for picking and threshing is placed at 1,665,000 acres, 17 percent less than the 2,018,000 acres in 1951, 43 percent below average and the smallest since 1937.

Compared with 1951, 17 percent less acreage is indicated for picking and threshing in the Virginia-Carolina area; 20 percent less in the Southeastern area; and 13 percent in the Southwestern area. Indicated yield of 704 pounds per acre compares with 831 pounds in 1951 and the average of 708 pounds. Yields below 1951 but above average are indicated for the Virginia-Carolina area while yields below both last year and average are indicated for the Southeastern and Southwestern areas.

The crop in the Virginia-Carolina area is reported to be in fairly good condition. Although peanuts were beginning to show some effect of the dry weather during late July, recent rains were in time and sufficient to prevent serious damage. In the Southeastern area, the prolonged hot, dry weather caused considerable damage to Spanish peanuts but generally the runner types were not damaged so severely. The Spanish types are not expected to show much response to the recent rains but "runners" are expected to produce reasonably good yield if weather conditions are favorable from now on. In the Southwestern area, peanuts are reported to be in fair to poor condition. In Oklahoma, stands are good, fields are clean and mid-July rains were in time to maintain reasonable growth, in spite of the previous drought. In Texas, the crop is quite variable but mostly in poor condition, particularly in southern areas of the State where rains were too late to benefit the early crop.

DRY BEANS: The 1952 dry bean production forecast is slightly higher than a month ago. The crop, now estimated at 15.8 million bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis), is the smallest since 1945 and about 9 percent less than last year's. The 10-year average production is 13 million bags. The August 1 indicated yield of 1,201 pounds per acre has been exceeded only by the 1,231 pounds harvested per acre in 1951.

Prospects have declined from a month ago in the Northeast area. Maine reported sharply lower prospects because of drought conditions. In New York, conditions are rather spotty. Some localities reported excellent prospects while adjacent areas received little rain in July and yield prospects declined. Michigan prospects also declined but this was due to excessive moisture in July. Rain for a period of 3 to 4 days in parts of the Michigan bean area resulted in flooding low spots. This was followed by hot weather which killed many of the plants where the water had stood for any appreciable time.

In the Northwest bean area, yield prospects were either maintained or improved from a month ago. Idaho and Montana both report higher yields, while other States of the area indicate no change from July 1. In the Southwest (Pinto) area, Colorado is expecting a record yield per acre, due not only to favorable conditions, but to a higher proportion of bean acreage being planted on irrigated land. Other States in the area show no change from a month ago. Prospects in California continue favorable with beans making good progress. The indicated yield per acre in California is up slightly from a month ago. Baby Limas held at 1,650 pounds per acre while the 1,850 pounds forecast for Standard Limas is higher than last month. "Other" beans also improved over the July 1 indication. However, the "other" bean yield per acre is below last year, because a higher percentage of the acreage was planted to Pinks and Blackeyes which are lower yielding varieties.

DRY PEAS: The August 1 dry pea production forecast of 2,712,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned beans) shows little change from a month ago. The current indication is about 28 percent below last year and less than half the 10-year average of 6 million bags. The yield per harvested acre at 1,216 pounds compares with 1,298 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 1,270 pounds per acre.

A drop from a month ago in the Washington yield was partially offset by an increase in Idaho. Yields in northern Idaho, adjacent to the Washington area, were also lower than last month. The irrigated acreage in South Central Idaho, however, is yielding very well, to raise the State figure above last month. Most of the smaller producing States also are expecting higher yields than a month ago. Colorado reports a near record yield, due mainly to the unusually favorable conditions in the San Luis Valley.

HAY: August 1 reports from farmers indicate that the U.S. hay crop may be less than 100 million tons--about a million and a half tons less than average, and nearly nine million tons less than the large 1951 crop. The exceedingly hot, dry weather during July in some central and most eastern States made the August 1 outlook for late cuttings even poorer than a month ago. Rains since the first of August should have improved the situation somewhat, especially in the Ozark and Southern Appalachian region where late growing lespedeza hay is important.

As of August 1, the hay and pasture situation was serious in Arkansas, Tennessee, southern Missouri, western Kentucky, and parts of some adjacent States. The usual seasonal supply of hay in these four States is around 11 or 12 million tons. This is more hay than the bare minimum actually necessary. Farmers try to have some surplus for emergencies. However, the indicated 1952 supply (carry-over stocks plus crop) in these States is only about 8½ million tons. This region as well as other areas has been turning to "grassland farming" in recent years. A dry spring in 1951 reduced the feed obtained that year from pastures and hay lands so that reserve supplies of old hay were low this spring on many farms. Pastures have been poor and hay yields restricted in this region this summer. In addition, more than usual summer feeding of hay has been necessary.

From the national viewpoint, August 1 condition indicates the 1952 hay crop will be about 99,646,000 tons, mostly of good to excellent feeding quality, in contrast to the large 108,461,000 ton crop last year, some of which was of very poor quality because of harvesting difficulties. The hay crop is expected to be as large or larger than in 1951 in the States west of the Rocky Mountains, and also in Montana, Minnesota, Vermont, New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana. In all other States this year's crop is smaller than last year and in many it is smaller than average. The 1952 crop plus farm carry-over of old hay, will provide a total supply of 114,665,000 tons. Considering the good quality of hay already made, this supply should be sufficient, but scarcely ample, for the livestock to be fed. However, the geographical location of supplies is not very well balanced, so that some regions and localities already are pinched for hay while others could harvest more than they need. Under such circumstances, farmers in deficit areas usually harvest for hay some crops intended for other use and also cut such feed as they can from roadsides and other unusual places. If weather permits, some "catch crops" may yet be sown.

Early cuttings of alfalfa and clover-timothy hay were generally of very good quality. In some places dry weather greatly curtailed yields from second cuttings. Currently indicated production of these kinds--40,430,000 tons of alfalfa hay and 30,054,000 tons of clover-timothy hay--each are less than was forecast a month ago and substantially less than was harvested in 1951. A wild hay crop of 10,767,000 tons, now being harvested, also is a little less than indicated a month ago. However, if weather permits, farmers and ranchers may cut some additional acreage in an effort to increase production.

Nearly the whole of lespedeza hay region has suffered from unusually hot, dry weather in July. The result, so far, is that indicated yield per acre of this kind is appreciably lower than expected a month ago and probable production (based on August 1 conditions) is only 4,831,000 tons compared with 6,211,000 tons indicated on July 1. However, lespedeza can survive a lot of adversity and rains since August 1 may result in a substantial improvement in this kind of hay.

TOBACCO: Production of all tobaccos in 1952 is placed at 2,040 million pounds, which is about 8 percent below last month's forecast and compares with 2,328 million pounds produced last year. The current forecast, however, is well above the 10-year average of 1,842 million pounds. Dry weather during July over most of the South generally lowered yield prospects of types grown in these areas. Recent rains have brought relief to the area but in some instances damage is irreparable.

The production of flue-cured tobacco is indicated at 1,286 million pounds, 8 percent below the July 1 forecast. In 1951, 1,452 million pounds were harvested. Dry, hot weather during July lowered yield prospects over the flue-cured belt. Marketing is underway for types 13 and 14.

The Burley tobacco production outlook was lowered about 10 percent during the month by the dry, hot weather. The current estimate of 540 million pounds compares with 617 million pounds produced last year. Some cutting of "fired up" burley has occured in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The outlook for the production of Maryland tobacco, at 34.3 million pounds, is unchanged from a month ago.

Production of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco is forecast at 46.8 and 26.2 million pounds, respectively. These crops were also hard hit by the drought and prospects average 8 to 10 percent lower than a month ago. The current indicated production compares with 59.5 and 31.7 million pounds, respectively, harvested in 1951.

August 1 estimates of cigar tobaccos are: filler, 45.4 million pounds; binders, 48.2 million pounds; and wrapper, 13.9 million pounds. Indicated filler and binder production is below the July forecast but wrapper production is unchanged. Last year the production of these cigar tobaccos totaled 63.0, 48.8, and 14.8 million pounds, respectively, in the order listed above.

BROOMCORN: The 1952 broomcorn brush crop is forecast at 27,900 tons compared with 33,600 tons last year and the 10-year average of 41,170 tons. Except for the 1950 crop of 27,100 tons, the prospective 1952 crop is the smallest of record. Indicated production is below last year in all producing States except Texas. The sharpest reduction from last year is in Colorado where a crop of only 2,600 tons or about 1/3 of last year is in prospect. The New Mexico crop of 3,600 tons is also considerably below last year and only about 57 percent of average. The Oklahoma crop is about 10 percent below last year but almost equal to average. On the other hand, the Texas crop is about 43 percent above last year and about 40 percent above average.

Growers planted 320,000 acres this year or 7 percent more than 298,000 acres last year. Acreage losses have been unusually heavy in Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico with a loss of 26 percent expected for the 6 broomcorn growing States. After allowance for abandonment, resulting from drought and other causes, the harvested acreage this year is expected to be 236,000 acres or 10 percent below last year and 11 percent below average.

The quality of the small crop in Illinois promises to be the best in recent years and most of it was heading by August 1. The crop is unusually uniform in condition and growth. In Kansas, conditions have been quite dry in the Southwest and growth was slow. Late plantings in Oklahoma were larger than usual and offset some of the loss of the early planted acreage. The late crop will require favorable weather to reach maturity. June and July temperatures averaged near record highs in the western Dwarf areas of Oklahoma and many low yields are in prospect. In the Lindsay area, cutting and curing of the crop was under way by the end of July. Texas conditions have been generally favorable, although acreage losses were relatively heavy in some areas. The south Texas crop has been generally harvested and marketings from the Beeville section passed the peak in late July, with quality generally good. Harvesting was just getting under way in the Devine-Hondo area the latter part of July. Hot, dry weather hastened maturity of the central Texas crop. Soil moisture in Colorado's broomcorn area has been deficient throughout most of the planting season. Many early stands were not satisfactory and late plantings continued into July. Drought and extreme temperatures killed or caused abandonment of about half of the planted acreage, leaving only 41,000 acres for harvest. While some beneficial rains were received in July, the crop in Baca County was in critical condition on August 1. A large percentage of the New Mexico acreage was also planted late. On August 1 the crop ranged from newly planted to about a foot high. Ideal growing conditions will be necessary for the late acreage to produce an average yield. On the whole, because of drought and late plantings, the outcome of the broomcorn crop is more in doubt than usual at this time.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1952 commercial apple crop is forecast at 98,122,000 bushels, the smallest since 1948. The forecast is 4 percent below July 1 prospects and compares with 110,660,000 bushels in 1951, 124,488,000 bushels in 1950 and the 10-year average of 110,380,000 bushels. Declines from a month ago of 2,826,000 bushels in the East and 1,221,000 in the Central States caused by drought were only partly offset by an increase in prospects of 402,000 bushels in the Western crop. Rains in most areas in the East since the first of August have relieved the drought conditions for the present at least.

In New England, fruit continued to drop during early July. Scab damage is heavy throughout the area. Of the important varieties, Cortland, Baldwin and Wealthy have the best prospects. McIntosh and Delicious show about average crops while the Greening crop is generally quite poor. The New York crop is sizing well and quality is expected to be good. Rhode Island Greening prospects are very short this year. Baldwins are short of last year in the Ontario area. Cortland, McIntosh, Delicious and Rome prospects are below last season. Of the major varieties, Wealthy is the only one that gives promise of a crop larger than a year ago. The New Jersey crop is generally clean and is making good growth. In Pennsylvania, late July rains have helped materially and fruit has sized better than expected. The early varieties were generally small in size but the outlook for the late varieties is good with respect to both quality and size.

The Maryland crop is generally clean. Duchess and Williams Red were being picked in the western section of the State the last part of July with Rambos being ready the first week of August. The Virginia crop was damaged by the dry weather but rains since the first of the month brought some relief. In North Carolina, the dry condition has resulted in small sizes. Hail damage has been more extensive than usual.

In Ohio, the harvest of summer varieties was active throughout the State on August 1. Scab is more prevalent than usual this year, especially in the northeastern part of the State. The Illinois crop was damaged by the hot weather. The harvest of a light crop of Wealthys is underway. The crop of Jonathans will be light. The Michigan crop is sizing very well. Generally the early varieties have a better crop than the late varieties. Jonathan has a very light set while outlook for McIntosh and Delicious is fair. Prospects in Wisconsin vary widely. Some orchards in the lakeshore counties have a poor set of fruit while Door County orchards are carrying a fair crop.

The crop in Idaho is sizing very well except on trees that were not thinned. Delicious and Romes are lighter than Jonathan. In Colorado, the Delta County crop and the crop in the Southwest section have developed quite well. In the other areas, the outlook is poor. The Washington crop is expected to be of good quality. Growing conditions have generally been favorable for apple development in this State. In Oregon, the crop continues to make satisfactory progress. Picking of Delicious will start during the first part of September in the Milton-Freewater area and around September 20 in the Hood River Valley. In California, prospects for Gravensteins improved during July. Delicious are developing exceedingly well. Shipments of Gravensteins continue heavier than a year ago. The California Gravenstein crop is placed at about 2,500,000 bushels compared with 2,036,000 bushels in 1951.

PEACHES: The U. S. total is estimated at 61,347,000 bushels--4 percent less than the 1951 crop and 10 percent less than average. Production is now indicated almost 7 million bushels less than on July 1. Declines occurred in all sections of the country except the North Atlantic region. Hot, dry weather accounted for most of the loss in the Southeast and Central regions while most of the drop in the West was due to an elimination program for California Clingstone peaches based on an industry marketing order. Harvest is about completed in the early southern peach States, where the crop has continued to decline because of prolonged dry weather. The estimate for these States is almost a third below average. Harvest has started in the mid-Atlantic and in the mid-west States where the crop is below average for each State except Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. Prospects in the Western States other than for Washington and California are above average.

California Clingstones (grown mainly for canning) are now estimated at 18,126,000 bushels. This reduction from the forecast of July 1 results from the elimination of about 15 percent of the prospective crop through an industry marketing order. The elimination is based on the minimum fruit sizes acceptable for canning and the total volume of peaches which may be canned. Total production in 1951 was 24,544,000 bushels of which 23,336,000 bushels were used. Some of the early varieties have been harvested and canned and the mid-summer varieties are now moving to canners in volume. Harvest will probably continue until late September. California Freestones are estimated at 10,918,000 bushels--4 percent less than last year and 2 percent less than average. Harvest has been underway since mid-July and shipments to fresh markets have considerably exceeded the total to the same date last year. The main harvest for drying has not yet started. The Washington crop at 1,680,000 bushels is a fifth below average but twice last year's crop and 12 times the near failure of 1950. Harvesting of Red Havens has started in the Yakima Valley and quality is excellent. Colorado now expects a crop of 2,053,000 bushels--more than six times last year's near failure and about a tenth above average. Harvest is not expected to start until after mid-August with peak movement from Mesa County in late August and from Delta County in late September.

The mid-Atlantic States (Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland) have a total of 6,613,000 bushels which is below last year but above average. Quality is generally good. Virginia expects a large crop of good quality despite the hot, dry weather during July. Harvest of early varieties is completed in southern counties and is underway in northern counties. Elberta harvest has started and will be in volume by mid-August. Maryland and West Virginia harvest is underway and will continue until early September. The Pennsylvania crop is about the same size as last year and above average. Harvest is underway and will continue active until after mid-September with some fruit available into October. The New Jersey crop is considerably below average and below last year. Harvest started about mid-July and will continue through September with most of the crop moving from now to mid-September. New York and New England prospects are slightly better than average. Harvest of early varieties has started in the Hudson Valley but most of New York's peaches will move between mid-August and mid-September and New England peaches in September.

Michigan prospects declined during July and the crop is now estimated at 3,397,000 bushels -- over 5½ times last year's short crop but 12 percent less than average. Quality is good. Harvest has started on Redhavens and will be general about mid-August. Halehavens will begin moving about mid-August and Elbertas about September 1. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri each are harvesting below-average crops but of good quality. Production is estimated less than earlier because of hot, dry weather.

PEARS: The 1952 pear crop is forecast as 29,902,000 bushels, less than 1 percent above the July figure but 1 percent below average. Improvement in prospects in the last month was generally limited to Bartletts in California.

In Washington, the crop made good progress during July. The late spring freeze caused a large number of frost marked and frost singed pears. There is some variation in the amount of damage among orchards, both in Yakima and Wenatchee. In Oregon, the harvest of the Bartlett crop will start about August 11 in the Rogue River Valley and August 18 in the Hood River Valley. The crop in the Rogue River Valley is expected to be smaller than last year which will be partly offset by prospects for a larger crop in the Hood River Valley. Bartletts in the Rogue River Valley are expected to average somewhat larger in size than last year when sizes were unusually small. Harvest of Anjous at Medford will start around August 25 and in the Hood River Valley the first week of September. Some frost marked fruit is reported, especially in the Medford area. Medford had a hail storm on August 3. Overall damage was light but a few groves had a heavy loss. In California, Bartletts made good development during the month. Shipments to date are ahead of those to a similar date a year ago. A few Bartletts are being delivered to canneries, although the main canning season is not yet underway. Other pears made good development during July.

The forecast for the Eastern States showed very little change from a month ago. A light crop is indicated in most areas. In Michigan, Bartletts have a better than average crop in Allegan County. Prospects for the Kieffer variety are better than for any other variety.

GRAPES: The grape crop is indicated at 2,942,900 tons, 13 percent below the 3,385,800 tons produced in 1951 but is 5 percent above the 10-year average.

In California, grapes continued to make good progress. The warm weather during July prevented the further development of mildew. Harvesting of grapes for raisins is now expected at about the usual time. Tokays for fresh shipment are expected to be somewhat later than usual and should begin in early September. Grape harvest in the Desert Valleys of California and Arizona has been completed. Shipments of Thompson Seedless and early Table varieties from the San Joaquin Valley began about mid-July.

Production prospects for grapes in the Eastern States were reduced slightly by the exceedingly hot, dry weather during July. Vineyards in the Erie grape belt have some black rot but in most localities diseases and insects have been held in check by spraying. Grape harvest is expected to begin in early August in Arkansas and the Missouri Valley and by early September in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio.

CITRUS: The outlook for the 1952-53 citrus crop is promising. In Florida, most citrus areas have received generous showers. Trees and the new crop are in good condition. In Texas, prospects for fruit, especially grapefruit and Valencia oranges, are very poor. Some new planting is under way since water has become more plentiful. In Arizona, the bloom was heavy but the drop was unusually heavy and the set for oranges and grapefruit is light. Water for irrigation is ample this season. In California, the summer shedding subsided by the end of July. A good set is reported for all citrus fruits. Irrigation water is more adequate than during the past several seasons.

Harvest in California of 1951-52 Valencia oranges, summer grapefruit and lemons continues at about the normal rate. Shipments of lemons to out-of-State markets have been stimulated by the recent hot weather.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums is estimated at 63,700 tons--37 percent below last year and 24 percent below average. The California crop is placed at 56,000 tons compared with 97,000 last year and the average of 79,000. Michigan expects to harvest a relatively large crop of 7,700 tons--60 percent above last year and 52 percent above average. In California, there are still some late varieties to be harvested in the San Joaquin Valley but the principal supply is now coming from Placer County and other foothill areas.

California dried prunes are estimated at 137,000 tons compared with 177,000 tons last year and 183,700 tons average.

The Northwest prune crop (Idaho, Washington, Oregon) is estimated at 94,100 tons which is 19 percent less than average and slightly below last year.

In the area including Idaho, eastern Oregon and eastern Washington, where most of the crop goes to fresh market, production is placed at 51,200 tons--5 percent less than average but 1/3 above last year. Idaho prospects continue favorable. Harvest is expected to start about September 5. Harvest is underway in the Yakima Valley of Washington. The eastern Oregon crop has made good progress and early varieties started moving about August 1, while Italians, the principal variety, should start moving about August 10. The western Washington and Oregon crops (mostly for processing) are forecast at 42,900 tons--39,600 tons in Oregon and 3,300 tons in Washington. Production in both States is below average. Prospects are spotted because of late spring frosts. Harvesting should get underway the first week in September.

PECANS: The U. S. crop is forecast at 116,566,000 pounds--25 percent less than last season and 5 percent less than average. Production of improved varieties (grown mostly east of the Mississippi River) at 53,894,000 pounds, is about average but 38 percent below last year. Wild or seedling pecans (mostly grown west of the Mississippi River) are indicated at 62,672,000 pounds--9 percent below average and 8 percent below last year. Dry weather during June and July in most pecan areas caused a heavy drop and may, also result in small sizes but has been favorable for controlling insects and diseases.

Georgia expects 34,100,000 pounds which is above average but a third below the bumper crop last year. The Texas crop is forecast at 28,500,000 pounds--6 percent below average but 5 times the near failure of last year. These two States have more than half the U. S. crop for this season.

North Carolina and Florida prospects are below last year and below average while South Carolina expects a crop above average but below the large crop of 1951. Alabama expects only 9,800,000 pounds this year compared with 26,000,000 last year and the average of 12,203,000 pounds. Stuarts, the main variety, appear to be shortest. Seedlings have a fair crop. Mississippi production is forecast a little above average but only a little more than half of last year. Arkansas prospects are less than average and less than last year. Louisiana is the only State other than Texas with better prospects than last year. Oklahoma has an extremely short crop this year with a forecast of only 9,000,000 pounds compared with 25,000,000 last year and an average of 19,660,000 pounds.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: Almond crops in California range from a light to a very heavy set. Indicated total production of 35,300 tons is 17 percent below the 1951 crop of 42,700 tons but 13 percent above average. The filbert crop in the Pacific Northwest made good progress during July. The combined filbert crop of Oregon and Washington should total 11,460 tons compared with 6,920 (revised) tons in 1951 and the average of 7,021 tons. Walnuts have made good progress in California and a production of 73,000 tons is indicated compared with 68,300 (revised) tons in 1951 and the 10-year average of 63,030. A production of 7,900 tons is expected in Oregon which compares with 9,100 tons in 1951 and the 10-year average of 6,740 tons.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Both of these California crops show promise of good production if favorable weather continues through harvest. All four major varieties of figs have developed satisfactorily to date and growers are expecting about the same dried tonnage as produced last year. The first crop of Black Missions has been harvested and was light but main crops for each variety have set well. Olive trees made a heavy bloom. There was a heavy "shed" but the remaining fruit indicates a relatively heavy production. Manzanillo trees in the San Joaquin Valley are carrying an extra heavy fruit set.

AVOCADOS: In California, the Fuerte variety has all been harvested and the harvest of Summer varieties is in progress. Summer varieties are of very good quality.

APRICOTS: The production of apricots in California, Utah and Washington totals 172,900 tons compared with 183,200 tons produced in 1951. In California, 155,000 tons are indicated compared with 172,000 tons in 1951. All but small lots of very late apricots were harvested by August 1. Fresh shipments were slightly greater than last year.

An important tonnage was canned but only a limited tonnage dried. In Washington, 12,900 tons were produced compared with the very short crop of 4,800 tons in 1951, while in Utah the 5,000 ton crop of this year compares with 6,400 tons produced in 1951. In both States, apricots were reported to be of irregular sizes and the average size was not as large as had been expected. Apricots were early in both States and harvest will end the first part of August.

SWEET CHERRIES: The sweet cherry crop is estimated at 95,930 tons--34 percent above last year and 4 percent above average. The crop turned out 4 percent below the forecast of a month ago. The decline was generally limited to the Pacific Northwest, Michigan and New York where wind injury reduced the crop. In Michigan, wind and rain storms about the middle of July did considerable damage. Splitting was more severe in the centralwest and southwestern producing areas. The Washington crop which was damaged by the heavy rains in late June, showed a further reduction on August 1. Shipments from Wenatchee did not come up to July 1 expectations. Very little of the crop was moved to processors this year. In Oregon, rains at the time of maturity reduced the crop by 25 to 30 percent. In the Hood River Valley, cracking was so serious that the fresh market movement was only about a third of preseason estimates. However, a part of the crop was small in size. The California crop this year was almost double the small 1951 production and 22 percent above average. Wind injury reduced the crop well below earlier forecasts in New York.

SOUR CHERRIES: The 1952 sour cherry crop is placed at 105,850 tons, compared with 158,240 tons produced in 1951 and the 10-year average of 98,983 tons. The crop was 25 percent less than was indicated a month earlier, due primarily to heavy wind and rain damage in the important eastern producing States. In New York, many sour cherries were not picked because of damage from wind injury and low prices. The "drop" was heavier than usual. The Michigan crop was seriously damaged by heavy wind storms about the middle of July. Cherries in southwest Michigan suffered least, largely because most of the crop had been picked and the Northwest suffered most because harvest was just starting at the time of the wind storms. In Wisconsin, a wind storm on July 22 caused a great deal of damage and the northern part of Door County also suffered from some hail. Culling has been very heavy this year. The western crop was below the forecast of a month ago.

POTATOES: Prospective potato production declined about 1 percent during the past month with a large part of this decline in the eastern late States. However, losses in the East were partially offset by improved prospects in the West and in North Dakota and Minnesota. A crop of 335,421,000 bushels is indicated by diggings to August 1 and condition of the growing crop. This year's prospective production is almost 10 million bushels larger than the 1951 crop but considerably below the 1941-50 average of 414,525,000 bushels.

For the 29 late potato States, which provide storage supplies for winter and spring, prospective production is estimated at 269,283,000 bushels, or about 13 1/3 million bushels more than last year's production. The 258-bushel yield now indicated for these States has been exceeded only by the 1951 yield of 261 bushels and the record of 276 bushels dug in 1950.

In the 3 surplus late States of the East (Maine, New York and Pennsylvania), hot and dry July weather caused a decline in potato prospects. In central and northern Aroostook County, Maine, potatoes generally made satisfactory growth during the past month. However, in the southern part of Aroostook County and in central and southern Maine, where about 20 percent of the State's acreage is grown, July

rainfall was extremely light and growth has been seriously retarded by heat and the lack of rainfall. In addition to the unfavorable July weather, uneven stands on some late plantings will tend to limit yields in this State. About 2/3 of Maine's acreage was planted early and most of this acreage should produce normal yields with average conditions during the remainder of the growing season. Yields on the remaining acreage were uncertain. Except in Rhode Island, where July rainfall was extremely light, prospective potato yields in the other New England States are unchanged from the July estimate. Condition of potatoes in upstate New York is very spotted. July rainfall was very light in the commercial areas of the western part of this State. Rainfall was also light during the past month on Long Island, New York and yields, particularly in non-irrigated fields, have been reduced. About half the Long Island Cobbler acreage had been dug by August 1. In Pennsylvania, the Somerset and Potter areas appear to have been espcially hard hit by dry weather. Yields from Cobblers dug to date in the earlier areas of that State have been light.

In the central part of the country, North Dakota and Minnesota yield prospects have been improved by timely rains but the hot, dry July weather reduced yields in West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. July rains came too late to benefit the early acreage in the Bay City area of Michigan. In the Upper Peninsular and in the northern half of the Lower Peninsular of this State, it was too wet during the second half of July for farmers to maintain an adequate spray program. Clear weather is now needed to check late blight that has appeared in these areas. The outlook for late potatoes in northern Wisconsin is very promising, though in the southern part of this State hot, dry weather in early July reduced the size of tubers. Some acreage in local areas of the Red River Valley was drowned out by excessive July rainfall, but the overall effect of these rains was beneficial to potatoes. The Kittson County, Minnesota crop continued to need rain as July ended. Potato areas in South Dakota were also becoming dry on August 1. The lower yields now indicated for West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa reflect the effects of the hot, dry weather which prevailed during a large part of July.

Conditions during July favored development of potatoes in the West. During the past month, yield prospects improved in Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Nevada and held their own in other western States except Wyoming. In that State, yields on non-irrigated acreage have been reduced by below normal rainfall and above normal temperatures. Harvest of the early crop in Nebraska is active and satisfactory yields are being dug. The irrigated late acreage in this State promises good yields but the farm crop has been reduced by dry weather. Condition of both irrigated and dryland potatoes in Montana is very good. The Idaho crop made satisfactory growth during July. Warm weather during much of the month taxed irrigation facilities but it is thought that sufficient water was applied to insure even tuber growth in most fields. Harvest of the early crop in this State started the second week in July and was active as the month ended. The Colorado crop has developed satisfactorily and yields of early potatoes have been good. Yield prospects are particularly favorable in the San Luis Valley where there is ample irrigation water. The potato acreage in Nevada that was damaged by June frosts made rapid recovery during July. Movement of Washington's early crop was very active during July. Both yield and quality have been good. In Oregon, condition of late potatoes remains satisfactory and excellent yields are being dug from the early acreage in the eastern part of the State. The Tulelake, California crop has made good recovery from the set back caused by June freezes; however, some of this acreage is later than usual. Harvest of the summer acreage in this State is getting underway and yield prospects are favorable.

For the 8 intermediate States, production is estimated at 14,992,000 bushels or 4 percent below the crop indicated a month ago. Production in these States is 30 percent smaller than last year's crop and 52 percent below average. In New Jersey, a crop about in line with the short crop estimated a month ago is indicated. As July ended, most Cobblers in this State had been dug, harvest of Chippewas was under way and a few scattered fields of Katahdins had been dug.

Production now indicated for the early potato States is only 1 percent below the July 1 estimate. The South experienced exceptionally hot and dry weather during July, but the late potato acreage in this part of the country is small. Indicated production of 51,146,000 bushels for these States exceeds the 1951 crop by 6 percent, but is 15 percent below average.

SWEETPOTATOES: Even though growers increased their sweetpotato plantings 8 percent this year, August 1 conditions indicate a crop of about the same size as in 1951. Production prospects declined 11 percent during July. The crop of 28,268,000 bushels now indicated compares with last year's crop of 28,278,000 and the 1941-50 average of 57,703,000 bushels. This year's prospective crop is below that harvested in each year since 1881. In each of the South Atlantic and South Central States except Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, sweetpotatoes deteriorated during the past month as the weather was extremely hot and dry. In Louisiana, the leading sweetpotato State, timely rains were received in the principal areas of production and yield prospects have improved since July 1. Light to heavy rains have been received since August 1, bringing some relief to most of the Southern drought area.

With July rainfall almost normal in New Jersey, sweetpotatoes have held their own despite several consecutive days of abnormally high temperatures during the past month. Vines in this State have a very good "set" but favorable weather is needed during August, the critical root-growth month, for proper sizing. There was a little improvement in yield prospects in the North Central States during July even though dry weather reduced the Indiana crop.

For each of the South Atlantic States, prospective yields declined because of the extremely hot, dry July weather. Reductions in prospective yields during the past month ranged from 5 bushels per acre in Florida to 30 bushels per acre in Virginia. In South Carolina and Georgia, August 1 condition indicates a yield 25 bushels lower than indicated a month ago for these States. Early-set fields in North Carolina have made reasonably satisfactory development but in later planted fields stands are uneven and growth has been slow.

Prospective yields are below average in each of the South Central States except Louisiana. The Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama crops were hit particularly hard by unfavorable weather during the past month. Harvest of the commercial early acreage in Baldwin County, Alabama was getting underway as July ended.

HOPS: Hop production is forecast at 61,063,000 pounds, 3 percent below the 1951 crop but 25 percent above average. The decline in acreage from last year is partly offset by larger prospective yields. Generally the crop made good progress during the month, although frequent winds during the latter part of July reduced the prospective yield on some fields in the Yakima Valley of Washington and mildew caused damage in the Sonoma areas of California. Harvest in California will start in mid-August and in the other hop States by September 1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SUGAR BEETS: Prospects on August 1 indicate a crop of 9,939,000 tons of sugar beets this year, slightly above the July 1 forecast but below last year's crop of 10,485,000 tons and the 10-year average of 10,913,000 tons.

July conditions in general were excellent for the growth of sugar beets and above average yields per acre are now expected in most States. Irrigation water supplies have been sufficient in the western States, and in the Lakes area soil moisture has been ample. The crop has been well cultivated and damage from insects and disease has been negligible. Yield per acre for the U.S. is now expected to average 14.7 tons compared with last year's record of 15.2 tons and the 10-year average of 13.2 tons.

Harvest of fall planted beets in California is about completed, and some spring planted beets will be harvested in late August.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is indicated at 7,571,000 tons on the basis of prospects as of August 1. This is about 2 percent over the July 1 forecast and compares with last year's crop of 6,120,000 tons. The 10-year average production is 6,216,000 tons. Yield per acre is now expected to average 22.7 tons, compared with 19.2 tons last year and the 10-year average of 19.9 tons.

Present prospects in Louisiana are for one of the best sugarcane crops in several years. Growth of cane was retarded by the dry, hot weather during June and early July, particularly in the southern parishes. Since mid-July, however, moisture has been plentiful in all areas and plant growth has been rapid. Conditions in Florida continue favorable, and above average yields per acre are indicated.

PASTURES: Farm pasture feed deteriorated sharply during July under influence of extremely dry, hot weather. On August 1, condition for the country as a whole averaged 69 percent of normal, the same as in 1939 and otherwise the lowest for the date since the great droughts of the middle 1930's. Pastures were furnishing little feed in the extreme drought areas covering large sections of the mid-South and ranged from very poor to critically short over practically the entire South, much of the central Great Plains, along the eastern Seaboard and in sections adjacent to the eastern Great Lakes. (See pasture map, p.4) However, pasture condition this year did not approach the all-time lows for August 1 of 40 percent and 42 percent of normal reached in 1934 and 1936. In those years, drought covered practically all of the North Central portion of the country, much of which has good to excellent pasture feed this year.

Rains early in August over most of the East and considerable portions of the South will revive grasses and permit emergency seedings in many of the areas that had little pasture feed on August 1. However, at the end of the first week of August drought continued largely unabated in Texas, much of the central Great Plains and portions of the Ohio Valley.

Pasture feed for livestock was extremely limited in the entire area from Denver south to the Mexican Border and east to the Atlantic Coast with the exception of coastal sections of Texas, Louisiana and Florida. On August 1 drought conditions were most severe in northern Alabama, most of Tennessee, western Kentucky, the northeast half of Arkansas, much of southern Missouri, southeastern Colorado and portions of adjacent States, and most of

the western two-thirds of Texas. Condition of pastures for August 1 was a record low in the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. In Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, pasture feed was the poorest reported since the early or middle 1930's. Precipitation in the first week of August, ranging from general rains to sucessions of showers, should encourage rapid comeback of pastures in States from Virginia through Alabama and be very helpful in much of Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and parts of other States.

Pasture feed also was very short in sections of New England, in western New York and in North Central Pennsylvania. In Maine and Rhode Island, the condition of pastures was the lowest ever reported for August 1. On the other hand, pastures in Vermont and northern New York, were comparatively good. In most of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, the northern two-thirds of Illinois, and the northwestern half of Indiana pasture feed was good to excellent. However, pastures were poor in northern Ohio, the lower fringe of the Corn Belt and parts of the Northern Great Plains. West of the Continental Divide, pastures and ranges provided livestock generally good to excellent grazing, much better than a year ago. Drying was reported on some ranges at lower elevations, but fall and winter feed prospects were good over most of the area. California pastures were the best for August 1 in 10 years.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms, now past its seasonal peak, continued to lag behind last year's output. During July the quantity produced on United States farms is estimated at 11.0 billion pounds, 3 percent below the same month of 1951, and the lowest for July in a dozen years. The number of milk cows was about 1 percent below a year ago and the smallest since 1928 according to estimates just released. Shortage of pasture feed in the South and in important dairy sections of the East coupled with abnormally high temperatures tended to curtail milk flow but supplemental feeding was liberal where feed supplies permitted. In the first 7 months of 1952, production on farms has totaled 71 billion pounds, about 1 billion pounds below the corresponding period of 1951. July production on farms amounted to 2.26 pounds for each person in the United States, almost one-sixth below the 10-year average for the month.

In herds kept by crop reporters on August 1, milk production per cow averaged 17.44 pounds per day, the lowest for the date in 4 years, but 5 percent above average. Sharpest reductions in output per cow from both last year and average were recorded in the South. In both the South Atlantic and South Central regions, milk production per cow was the lowest recorded for August 1 since 1944, a year in which similar drought conditions existed. In the Northern and Western regions, milk production per cow continued 5 to 10 percent above the 10-year average, but was somewhat below the corresponding levels for a year ago. On August 1, 73.1 percent of the milk cows in crop reporters' herds were being milked, about 1 percentage point less than a year ago and, except for 1944, the lowest for August 1 in two decades.

Among the 30 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available, production of milk in July in 9 States was the lowest for the month in records covering about 2 decades. These were Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, and Washington. On the other hand, States approaching record levels in production for July included Indiana with the second highest output of record and Utah which equalled the second highest. Wisconsin still continued to lead all States in milk production with a July output of

1,518 million pounds followed by Minnesota, 755 million; Iowa, 578 million; California, 546 million; and Michigan with 534 million pounds.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	July average 1941-50	July 1951	June 1952	July 1952	State	July average 1941-50	July 1951	June 1952	July 1952
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	90	95	100	90	N.C.	144	147	148	148
Pa.	475	497	521	485	S.C.	55	54	53	54
Ohio	510	522	552	517	Ky.	246	257	245	234
Ind.	362	377	407	382	Tenn.	232	243	222	223
Ill.	517	504	493	465	Ala.	130	126	126	125
Mich.	516	514	583	534	Miss.	146	150	140	136
Wis.	1,456	1,520	1,760	1,518	Okla.	251	185	179	165
Minn.	814	737	898	755	Tex.	392	311	307	288
Iowa	671	589	611	578	Mont.	74	61	60	57
Mo.	406	451	403	393	Idaho	130	115	123	116
N.Dak.	240	213	207	198	Utah	63	61	68	65
S.Dak.	185	162	157	147	Wash.	191	163	170	154
Nebr.	273	232	230	218	Oreg.	142	124	133	125
Kans.	280	241	231	212	Calif.	519	553	552	546
Va.	177	194	182	173	Other States	1,890	1,951	2,017	1,859
W.Va.	86	87	78	79	U. S.	11,663	11,436	11,956	11,039

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Latest State and National estimates of numbers of milk cows on farms are included in the publication "Numbers of milk cows on farms, June 1952" which was released August 6, and is available on request.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Feeding of grains and concentrates to milk cows in crop reporters' herds on August 1 was the heaviest for that date in 9 years of record. Deterioration of pasture feed over much of the country necessitated heavy supplemental feeding of grains and concentrates to maintain milk flow. Crop reporters fed an average of 4.01 pounds of grains and concentrates per cow on August 1, 1952, which slightly exceeded the 1949 previous August 1 high of 3.98 pounds per cow. The rate was almost 5 percent above the rate for August 1 a year ago, and 8 percent above the 1947-51 average for the date of 3.71 pounds per cow.

Grain and concentrate feeding was at a record high rate for August 1 in the South Central and Western regions -- hitting new peaks for that date in half of the States in these areas. In the South Central region, many farmers were feeding at winter rates to supplement the critical shortage of pasture feed. Grain rations in this area averaged 3.3 pounds per cow -- almost ½ pound above last year's previous record high for that date and the first time in 9 years of record that the quantity of grain and concentrates fed in the South Central States on August 1 has averaged above 3 pounds per cow. Grain and concentrate feeding in the West also hit a new high on August 1 in averaging 4.6 pounds per cow, topping last year's previous high of 4.5 pounds, and well above the feeding rates of earlier years.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Crop reporters in the East North Central and South Atlantic regions continued to feed grains and concentrates very liberally. The August 1 rates averaged 4.2 and 3.8 pounds per cow respectively, only 0.1 pound under the regional record highs for that date. The amount of grain and concentrates fed milk cows in crop reporters' herds in the North Atlantic and West North Central regions also was second high for the date, averaging 5.5 pounds and 3.3 pounds per cow--7 and 8 percent below the 1949 record highs for August 1.

On August 1, 72 percent of the crop reporters were feeding some grains and concentrates to their milk cows, the highest for that date in 9 years of record. The percentage feeding concentrates equalled or exceeded previous August 1 highs in all regions excepting the East North Central. The sharpest increase in proportion feeding grains and concentrates was in the South Central region with 67 percent this year as compared with the previous high on August 1, 1951 of 62 percent. Regionally, the percent of crop reporters feeding some grains and concentrates varied from 62 percent in the West North Central States to 94 percent in the North Atlantic region.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,463,000,000 eggs in July -- 2 percent less than in July last year, but 3 percent more than the 1941-50 average. A decrease of 3 percent in the rate of lay from last year more than offset a 1 percent increase in numbers of layers. Decreases in egg production in the North Central and South Atlantic States more than offset increases in the North Atlantic and Western States. Decreases from last year were 4 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic and 6 percent in the West North Central States. Increases were 9 percent in the West and 2 percent in the North Atlantic States. There was practically no change in the South Central States. Production reached a record high level in the North Atlantic States. Egg production during the first 7 months of this year was 39,235,000,000 eggs -- 3 percent more than in 1951 and 7 percent above average.

The rate of egg production in July was 15.2 eggs per layer compared with 15.6 last year and the average of 14.4 eggs. The rate was below that of last year in all parts of the country, except the West where it reached a record high level of 3 percent above last year. Decreases from last year were 3 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central, 4 percent in the North Central and 5 percent in the South Atlantic States. Rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 7 months of this year was 114.3 eggs, compared with 112.9 last year and the average of 103.9 eggs.

There were 294,569,000 layers in farm flocks in July -- 1 percent more than in July last year, but 2 percent less than the average. Layers were up from last year by 2 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 6 percent in the West. There was no change in the East North Central and South Atlantic but a 2 percent decrease in the West North Central States. The seasonal decrease in layers from July 1 to August 1 was 3.3 percent, compared with 4.2 percent last year and the average of 5.7 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms August 1 totaled 572,971,000 -- down 1 percent from a year ago and 3 percent from the average. Smaller holdings than last year in the North Central and South Central States more than offset increases in the rest of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 2 percent in the East North Central and South Central, and 3 percent in the West North Central States. Increases were 1 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the West and 3 percent in the North Atlantic States.

Pullets not of laying age on August 1 are estimated at 283,271,000 -- 4 percent less than a year ago and 5 percent less than the 10-year average. All parts of the country except the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States show decreases from a year ago. Decreases were 8 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the North Central and 3 percent in the West. Holdings in the North Atlantic States increased

1 percent, while practically no change was shown in the South Atlantic States. On August 1 about 49 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age to be added to laying flocks this fall and winter, compared with 51 percent a year ago and the average of 50 percent.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-July averaged 43.3 cents per dozen compared with 46.6 cents last year. Egg prices increased 7.6 cents a dozen from June 15 to July 15, compared with an average seasonal increase of 2.7 cents. Egg markets tended irregularly higher during July. Prices on top quality eggs fluctuated widely. The hot weather caused declines in quantity and quality of receipts resulting in higher prices. Following sharp price advances, however top quality supplies began to accumulate as buyer resistance stiffened and greater use was made of storage stocks. A downward trend in prices during the latter half of the month resulted in an improved movement of eggs into consumption and supply and demand were more nearly in balance at the close of the month.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers)averaged 26.0 cents live weight on July 15 compared with 24.7 cents on June 15 and 28.1 cents a year ago. Light weight young chickens were ample to a fair demand but heavier sizes were often short of a good demand. Hens cleared closely under a generally good demand. As a result of higher egg prices, there was a tendency for producers to retain hens at the farm.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
			HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1				
				Thousands			
1941-50(Av.)	40,588	56,334	81,047	28,263	58,065	28,338	292,636
1951	50,216	54,890	74,848	28,250	48,576	27,985	284,765
1952	52,300	55,533	73,776	28,503	49,879	29,709	289,700
			PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1				
				Thousands			
1941-50(Av.)	44,392	63,200	92,881	25,181	47,966	23,396	297,017
1951	52,581	64,787	86,756	26,583	40,668	22,987	294,362
1952	53,111	61,497	82,209	26,713	37,379	22,362	283,271
			POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1 1/				
				Thousands			
1941-50(Av.)	84,980	119,534	173,928	53,445	106,031	51,734	589,652
1951	102,797	119,677	161,604	54,833	89,244	50,972	579,127
1952	105,411	117,030	155,985	55,216	87,258	52,071	572,971
			EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1				
				Number			
1941-50(Av.)	48.3	46.8	45.7	39.5	37.4	47.1	44.2
1951	50.6	49.6	50.5	43.3	39.2	50.6	47.7
1952	48.9	47.9	49.0	41.7	39.4	52.1	46.7

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Turkey prices on July 15 averaged 31.9 cents per pound live weight, compared with 35.3 cents a year ago. Markets were weak in July. Live paying prices on Beltsville closed unchanged to 1 cent lower in the San Joaquin and Shenandoah Valleys but young bronze hens and toms declined 4 to 5 cents in the latter section. Large storage holdings and liberal offerings of turkey fryers were depressing factors on the market. Demand was light with purchases generally confined to immediate needs. The mid-July cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was $4.18 per 100 pounds compared with $3.95 a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	38.3	36.0	36.0	490	540	540
N.H.	43.3	43.0	45.0	551	602	585
Vt.	42.0	41.0	46.0	3,565	2,788	2,944
Mass.	43.2	47.0	45.0	1,690	1,692	1,620
R.I.	40.3	41.0	38.0	314	287	266
Conn.	43.3	43.0	47.0	1,993	1,710	1,786
N.Y.	38.4	44.0	44.0	25,248	28,116	28,116
N.J.	43.0	52.5	51.0	7,994	9,712	9,894
Pa.	42.7	46.0	46.0	56,703	60,766	62,606
Ohio	50.2	48.0	50.0	174,250	169,536	178,350
Ind.	49.1	53.0	49.0	215,425	241,415	225,449
Ill.	51.0	55.0	56.0	436,062	491,865	515,816
Mich.	35.9	41.5	45.0	59,155	69,056	75,645
Wis.	43.7	43.0	49.0	111,416	103,759	117,110
Minn.	41.9	39.5	47.0	222,046	215,038	248,207
Iowa	50.6	45.0	60.0	532,801	471,780	647,940
Mo.	34.5	34.0	38.0	145,301	132,022	162,298
N.Dak.	22.0	19.0	22.0	26,010	23,332	25,134
S.Dak.	26.5	22.0	30.0	97,944	85,624	109,740
Nebr.	29.3	26.5	34.0	223,532	187,620	240,720
Kans.	25.5	24.0	20.0	71,394	58,296	55,200
Del.	31.0	37.0	34.0	4,219	5,735	5,678
Md.	38.5	45.0	44.0	17,626	20,430	20,988
Va.	34.0	43.0	34.0	38,113	41,624	33,912
W.Va.	36.2	39.0	41.0	11,306	8,580	8,856
N.C.	26.5	31.0	25.0	59,560	67,611	55,075
S.C.	17.8	20.0	15.0	26,118	26,320	18,750
Ga.	13.4	16.0	8.0	44,573	49,536	25,512
Fla.	11.2	16.0	11.0	7,378	9,616	7,007
Ky.	32.8	37.5	30.0	77,241	80,662	63,870
Tenn.	27.9	30.0	30.0	64,488	60,330	59,840
Ala.	16.6	19.0	10.0	46,470	46,303	24,610
Miss.	18.3	21.5	13.5	44,393	38,141	24,422
Ark.	19.5	25.5	12.0	28,821	33,218	11,976
La.	16.6	23.0	20.5	17,493	16,307	14,534
Okla.	18.4	21.5	11.0	35,052	21,156	9,306
Tex.	16.5	18.5	16.0	56,861	42,143	36,816
Mont.	16.2	14.5	14.0	3,073	2,392	2,030
Idaho	47.0	54.5	54.0	1,592	1,962	2,430
Wyo.	16.6	15.0	17.0	1,290	780	918
Colo.	20.9	26.0	23.0	14,622	15,782	12,012
N.Mex.	14.6	15.5	15.0	2,045	1,116	1,290
Ariz.	12.3	10.0	14.0	388	320	490
Utah	31.8	37.0	37.0	831	1,147	1,221
Nev.	31.1	40.0	40.0	74	120	120
Wash.	48.6	58.0	59.0	1,011	1,102	1,298
Oreg.	37.4	42.0	44.0	1,310	1,092	1,188
Calif.	32.7	33.5	34.0	2,321	2,312	2,584
U.S.	34.7	36.2	38.1	3,011,652	2,941,423	3,135,689

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Preliminary 1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	25.2	25.0	29.0	8,394	10,175	12,760
N.J.	22.6	26.0	26.0	1,481	2,106	2,080
Pa.	20.9	22.5	22.5	18,516	18,832	19,012
Ohio	23.3	18.0	25.0	46,901	34,308	56,700
Ind.	20.4	16.5	24.5	29,784	23,529	39,470
Ill.	19.0	19.0	24.5	26,939	33,383	44,762
Mich.	24.4	25.0	26.5	24,571	30,800	38,186
Wis.	21.6	24.5	24.5	693	686	784
Minn.	18.5	22.5	21.0	1,968	1,462	1,260
Iowa	19.8	14.0	22.0	3,910	1,974	3,278
Mo.	15.9	17.0	22.0	20,644	22,406	26,378
S.Dak.	14.5	18.0	17.0	3,590	6,318	5,542
Nebr.	19.7	14.5	22.5	69,013	57,232	96,795
Kans.	15.9	13.0	21.5	197,903	126,113	308,676
Del.	18.8	20.5	20.0	1,178	1,189	1,160
Md.	19.4	20.5	20.0	3,402	5,371	5,080
Va.	17.0	21.0	22.0	7,661	7,497	7,766
W.Va.	17.7	18.5	20.5	1,452	1,073	1,128
N.C.	15.4	23.0	21.0	6,693	8,763	7,917
S.C.	13.9	20.0	20.0	2,934	3,500	4,120
Ga.	12.6	18.5	19.0	2,162	1,794	2,318
Ky.	15.6	16.0	20.0	5,173	3,568	4,540
Tenn.	13.9	15.5	19.0	4,405	3,022	4,370
Ala.	14.8	21.0	18.0	209	126	162
Miss.	21.8	25.0	26.0	244	75	208
Ark.	13.2	15.5	18.0	367	279	378
Okla.	13.2	9.5	19.0	71,737	38,902	108,927
Tex.	12.4	9.0	12.0	60,347	17,307	40,380
Mont.	20.8	22.0	19.0	27,974	29,348	29,146
Idaho	25.3	22.0	24.0	18,782	16,698	20,400
Wyo.	20.2	18.0	17.0	4,021	5,112	5,406
Colo.	19.3	14.0	16.0	34,872	33,250	48,640
N.Mex.	11.0	5.5	5.5	3,800	786	627
Ariz.	22.0	26.0	26.0	571	572	468
Utah	20.0	18.0	14.0	4,977	5,814	4,746
Nev.	27.7	28.0	29.0	141	112	116
Wash.	28.1	28.0	27.0	49,953	60,032	68,310
Oreg.	26.2	29.5	28.5	18,620	23,214	25,964
Calif.	18.3	17.0	22.0	10,990	9,741	14,630
U.S.	17.7	16.2	21.1	799,977	645,469	1,062,590

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	20.7	24.0	23.0	109	144	115
Wis.	22.8	22.5	26.5	1,307	1,170	1,060
Minn.	17.2	18.5	15.5	17,451	18,038	16,632
Iowa	17.2	17.0	20.0	250	238	240
N.Dak.	15.4	14.5	10.0	107,540	121,365	83,430
S.Dak.	12.5	14.5	8.5	34,701	45,254	26,002
Nebr.	13.8	14.5	12.0	1,053	841	576
Mont.	15.8	15.0	11.0	44,558	68,640	42,515
Idaho	31.1	29.5	32.0	13,378	21,270	21,952
Wyo.	17.0	18.0	16.0	1,446	1,638	1,312
Colo.	18.2	17.0	24.5	2,498	1,717	1,519
N.Mex.	14.7	14.0	14.5	305	308	304
Utah	32.7	33.0	33.0	2,259	3,267	3,333
Nev.	27.9	30.0	29.0	341	390	435
Wash.	22.5	24.0	22.5	14,442	15,120	8,640
Oreg.	23.8	23.0	26.0	4,730	6,785	4,368
U.S.	16.1	16.0	11.8	246,738	306,185	212,433

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	16.7	14.5	13.0	927	522	377
N.Dak.	15.3	14.0	11.0	33,400	29,610	19,778
S.Dak.	13.2	15.5	9.5	3,623	5,688	3,211
3 States	15.0	14.2	10.8	37,950	35,820	23,366

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/		
	Thousand bushels					
Av.1941-50	520,816	185,803	212,899	38,561	126,584	1,084,664
1951	376,636	150,748	261,830	36,572	161,688	987,474
1952 2/	715,749	203,556	176,267	23,843	178,974	1,298,389

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated August 1, 1952.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

OATS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Indicated 1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	39.4	44.0	32.0	3,243	5,016	2,784
N.H.	36.1	36.0	35.0	233	180	140
Vt.	32.2	41.0	35.0	1,334	1,476	1,085
Mass.	30.8	40.0	34.0	181	200	204
R.I.	31.3	32.0	32.0	31	32	32
Conn.	32.8	31.0	33.0	160	124	165
N.Y.	32.4	48.0	38.0	23,365	36,240	28,690
N.J.	31.3	39.0	34.0	1,336	1,638	1,428
Pa.	31.4	42.0	29.0	24,681	32,340	22,765
Ohio	37.1	41.0	36.0	42,692	49,979	45,648
Ind.	35.1	37.0	35.0	47,212	50,875	48,615
Ill.	39.5	40.0	37.0	141,681	133,600	124,801
Mich.	36.4	40.5	34.0	50,477	60,183	52,530
Wis.	42.8	49.5	45.0	117,913	143,302	131,580
Minn.	36.7	43.0	39.0	174,803	212,764	206,466
Iowa	36.8	33.0	35.0	205,288	182,886	215,320
Mo.	24.6	23.0	20.0	43,602	27,738	24,460
N.Dak.	29.6	29.0	21.0	66,413	56,811	33,705
S.Dak.	30.5	37.0	27.0	89,073	116,365	95,094
Nebr.	27.2	28.0	19.0	61,349	60,816	47,272
Kans.	22.7	18.0	22.0	31,817	14,346	19,646
Del.	30.4	32.0	29.0	165	256	232
Md.	31.3	36.0	32.5	1,237	1,980	1,852
Va.	27.7	33.0	34.0	3,717	4,818	5,066
W.Va.	27.0	32.0	30.0	1,780	1,600	1,530
N.C.	27.6	35.5	35.0	9,495	14,271	14,070
S.C.	24.8	28.0	32.0	15,972	16,128	18,240
Ga.	24.1	26.0	32.0	15,509	10,296	14,688
Fla.	17.2	25.0	30.0	454	500	1,080
Ky.	22.8	24.0	26.0	2,103	2,136	2,626
Tenn.	25.6	26.0	28.0	5,400	4,732	5,600
Ala.	23.6	27.0	28.0	4,650	2,052	2,772
Miss.	29.5	29.0	40.0	9,294	3,335	6,680
Ark.	27.2	25.0	32.5	7,166	3,050	3,575
La.	26.8	28.0	35.0	2,719	1,204	2,240
Okla.	19.0	16.0	21.0	20,643	4,768	8,316
Tex.	21.1	15.0	24.5	28,263	8,145	21,952
Mont.	33.4	34.0	31.0	12,999	10,200	9,114
Idaho	41.8	42.0	45.0	7,704	8,022	8,865
Wyo.	30.7	31.5	30.0	4,395	4,694	4,470
Colo.	30.7	30.0	32.0	6,138	5,820	6,080
N.Mex.	22.1	18.5	20.5	893	518	615
Ariz.	36.5	41.0	50.0	386	369	550
Utah	43.9	46.0	44.0	2,106	1,886	2,068
Nev.	40.8	40.0	40.0	338	320	320
Wash.	46.2	46.0	49.0	7,454	6,670	6,370
Oreg.	29.1	25.6	31.0	9,753	7,395	9,269
Calif.	29.6	26.5	31.5	5,118	4,320	5,355
U. S.	33.0	36.1	32.7	1,310,736	1,316,396	1,266,025

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Indicated 1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	29.8	32.0	23.0	129	192	138
Vt.	24.9	33.0	28.0	67	33	28
N.Y.	26.9	34.0	31.0	2,693	2,516	1,953
N.J.	31.3	38.0	37.0	388	684	555
Pa.	32.3	34.5	36.0	4,332	5,416	5,328
Ohio	27.4	26.0	28.5	767	494	570
Ind.	25.1	21.5	27.0	1,120	494	621
Ill.	27.1	28.0	31.0	1,652	868	682
Mich.	29.7	34.0	28.0	4,386	3,876	2,296
Wis.	34.2	33.0	37.5	8,364	6,633	3,375
Minn.	25.9	27.5	24.0	28,563	38,555	26,256
Iowa	25.9	21.0	31.0	1,712	693	806
Mo.	20.5	21.5	23.0	1,999	1,075	1,150
N.Dak.	22.1	23.0	17.5	50,917	51,336	30,468
S.Dak.	20.0	23.5	16.0	31,989	19,693	10,048
Nebr.	19.2	22.0	17.0	17,892	4,620	2,924
Kans.	17.5	13.0	14.0	10,580	1,547	2,254
Del.	28.7	31.0	31.0	288	341	341
Md.	30.1	32.5	34.5	2,220	2,470	2,450
Va.	28.6	32.0	34.0	2,260	2,624	2,618
W.Va.	27.9	26.0	32.0	289	286	320
N.C.	25.0	36.0	32.0	938	1,260	1,088
S.C.	22.0	25.0	26.0	492	400	468
Ga.	20.3	22.5	27.0	147	90	162
Ky.	23.9	22.5	27.0	1,842	1,192	1,512
Tenn.	19.4	18.5	20.0	1,672	980	1,160
Ark.	19.2	18.0	21.0	147	72	84
Okla.	16.0	11.0	18.0	3,912	198	396
Tex.	16.8	11.5	15.0	3,649	518	900
Mont.	25.9	28.0	24.0	16,563	12,880	11,472
Idaho	35.3	32.0	35.5	12,058	10,432	12,141
Wyo.	29.7	33.0	27.0	3,962	4,587	3,726
Colo.	24.7	23.5	28.0	16,477	9,541	9,548
N.Mex.	20.4	20.5	21.0	610	430	483
Ariz.	41.1	50.0	52.0	4,023	4,900	5,564
Utah	44.6	44.0	44.0	5,757	6,072	6,336
Nev.	35.3	34.0	34.0	762	816	850
Wash.	35.5	36.0	35.0	6,604	3,384	3,010
Oreg.	33.3	30.0	36.5	9,565	10,110	10,074
Calif.	29.6	30.0	36.0	44,236	42,360	53,892
U. S.	24.9	27.1	26.5	306,127	254,668	218,047

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE

State	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Preliminary 1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	17.7	18.5	18.0	263	222	162
N.J.	17.2	19.0	19.0	241	209	152
Pa.	14.9	15.5	16.0	478	186	176
Ohio	16.8	16.0	17.5	727	288	298
Ind.	13.4	12.5	14.0	1,099	625	742
Ill.	12.7	13.0	15.0	661	611	600
Mich.	13.8	14.0	15.0	861	868	600
Wis.	11.3	11.5	12.0	1,142	1,116	672
Minn.	13.5	15.0	14.5	2,317	2,850	1,986
Iowa	14.6	14.0	15.0	210	140	135
Mo.	11.5	11.0	11.0	453	275	220
N.Dak.	12.1	14.0	11.5	4,724	2,562	1,518
S.Dak.	12.3	13.0	11.5	5,435	6,656	3,300
Nebr.	10.6	8.5	10.0	3,570	1,717	1,720
Kans.	10.6	9.5	11.0	780	285	352
Del.	13.6	14.5	14.0	218	276	210
Md.	14.6	14.5	15.5	248	203	170
Va.	13.4	14.5	15.0	412	276	255
W.Va.	12.6	13.0	13.5	45	26	27
N.C.	11.6	14.0	15.0	330	210	210
S.C.	9.5	12.5	12.0	135	75	84
Ga.	8.7	11.0	10.0	85	44	70
Ky.	13.3	12.0	15.0	384	204	285
Tenn.	10.2	10.0	11.5	317	150	207
Okla.	8.3	5.0	4.5	603	225	450
Tex.	9.1	6.0	8.5	214	78	196
Mont.	12.1	10.5	10.5	307	94	84
Idaho	14.5	15.0	15.0	70	45	45
Wyo.	10.8	11.0	10.0	157	66	50
Colo.	9.4	8.0	7.0	684	240	224
N.Mex.	9.8	5.0	10.0	76	25	40
Utah	10.4	9.0	8.0	80	45	48
Wash.	11.8	11.0	10.5	232	154	105
Oreg.	13.5	12.0	15.0	416	276	270
Calif.	11.5	11.0	12.0	121	88	96
U. S.	12.1	12.4	11.7	28,095	21,410	15,759

RICE

State	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Indicated 1952	Stocks on farms Aug. 1 1/: Average 1941-50	Stocks on farms Aug. 1 1/: 1951	Stocks on farms Aug. 1 1/: 1952
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/			Thousand bags 2/		
Miss.	---	2,500	2,200	---	700	1,144	0	0	4
Ark.	2,195	2,025	1,975	6,871	9,011	9,223	6	3	5
La.	1,743	1,900	2,000	10,248	11,324	11,200	14	11	11
Tex.	2,003	2,200	2,300	8,668	12,408	12,581	13	12	12
Calif.	2,929	3,300	3,400	7,030	10,362	11,220	---	---	---
U. S.	2,084	2,250	2,319	32,850	43,805	45,368	32	26	32

1/ Excludes California. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1941-50	Acreage: Harvested: 1951	Acreage: For harvest: 1952	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Indicated 1952
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ind.	2	1	1	28.5	28.0	28.0	45	28	28
Mo.	44	23	15	19.7	17.0	15.0	865	391	225
S. Dak.	87	18	17	12.3	12.0	11.5	1,025	216	196
Nebr.	119	128	80	19.5	13.0	15.0	2,374	1,664	1,200
Kans.	1,327	2,605	1,302	18.0	22.0	9.0	25,109	57,310	11,718
N.C.	1/11	33	45	1/25.8	30.0	23.0	1/290	990	1,035
S.C.	1/5	4	3	1/17.4	18.5	12.0	1/81	74	36
Ala.	1/26	19	16	1/17.0	17.0	14.0	1/461	323	224
Ark.	12	15	12	15.4	21.0	12.0	186	315	144
La.	2	1	2	15.8	16.0	14.0	27	16	28
Okla.	686	1,048	377	13.4	16.0	8.0	9,420	16,768	3,016
Tex.	4,174	3,850	2,926	18.9	18.5	16.0	79,096	71,085	46,816
Colo.	181	254	70	14.4	12.0	8.0	2,694	3,048	560
N.Mex.	257	359	235	14.8	9.5	11.0	4,311	3,410	2,585
Ariz.	53	26	30	38.1	42.0	44.0	2,076	1,092	1,320
Calif.	124	65	98	38.2	39.0	41.0	4,724	2,535	4,018
U.S.	7,100	8,449	5,229	18.4	18.9	14.0	132,598	159,265	73,149

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Indicated 1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Mich.	7.7	7.5	9.0	55	38	54
Wis.	12.3	11.5	14.0	145	150	140
Minn.	10.2	9.0	10.5	13,532	10,845	11,256
Iowa	12.9	10.5	14.0	1,851	630	518
Mo.	6.0	5.0	---	50	5	-----
N.Dak.	7.7	8.0	7.0	11,184	15,272	11,361
S.Dak.	9.4	8.0	8.5	4,386	4,584	3,893
Kans.	6.4	7.5	5.5	830	82	82
Okla.	5.9	8.0	5.5	100	32	11
Tex.	7.8	3.4	8.5	737	75	978
Mont.	6.9	6.0	6.0	1,394	198	60
Wyo.	1/4.8	5.0	---	6	5	-----
Ariz.	23.9	31.5	26.0	520	126	52
Wash.	1/12.2	11.0	---	17	22	-----
Calif.	19.5	28.5	28.0	3,086	1,738	1,260
U.S.	9.4	8.7	8.7	38,056	33,802	29,665

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952
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SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Indicated 1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	15.8	18.0	18.0	149	126	126
N.J.	16.9	16.5	19.5	246	330	332
Pa.	15.8	17.0	16.0	435	374	336
Ohio	20.3	19.0	20.0	20,147	21,356	20,020
Ind.	19.8	23.5	21.5	27,718	36,448	31,842
Ill.	22.0	26.0	23.5	74,342	94,562	82,203
Mich.	17.4	20.5	19.0	1,687	2,460	2,204
Wis.	13.5	14.5	16.5	514	638	710
Minn.	15.4	17.5	18.0	9,145	18,848	20,862
Iowa	20.1	21.5	23.0	33,537	32,508	31,763
Mo.	16.8	20.0	17.0	12,438	25,800	29,104
N.Dak.	1/ 11.0	13.0	11.5	1/ 123	364	322
S.Dak.	14.0	14.5	15.0	349	870	1,305
Nebr.	17.8	22.0	19.0	546	1,276	1,672
Kans.	12.3	14.5	11.0	2,782	5,814	6,875
Del.	12.8	14.5	13.0	604	884	845
Md.	14.1	16.0	14.0	640	1,232	1,022
Va.	15.6	18.0	16.0	1,554	2,988	2,656
W.Va.	14.1	14.5	14.5	19	14	14
N.C.	12.8	16.5	13.0	3,142	4,950	3,939
S.C.	9.2	12.5	10.0	257	1,038	1,020
Ga.	8.4	10.5	8.0	117	220	232
Fla.	---	18.0	18.0	---	144	180
Ky.	16.2	19.0	13.0	1,502	2,470	1,768
Tenn.	15.9	17.5	15.0	1,603	3,202	3,045
Ala.	14.4	18.0	14.0	623	1,584	1,232
Miss.	15.0	14.0	13.0	2,508	5,950	5,850
Ark.	16.4	20.5	13.0	4,759	12,444	11,310
La.	13.4	17.5	11.0	416	578	396
Okla.	9.2	13.5	11.0	105	1,040	1,210
U. S.	19.4	21.2	19.0	202,068	280,512	264,395

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	Production 1/: Average 1941-50	Production 1/: 1951	Production 1/: Indicated 1952
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Idaho	2/ 1,603	1,695	1,660	2/ 774	2,543	2,988
Wash.	1,740	1,790	1,800	18,565	27,387	27,000
Oreg.	920	1,260	1,300	16,464	18,774	16,900
Calif.	1,524	1,530	1,575	13,218	14,535	14,175
U. S.	1,289	1,535	1,574	48,789	63,239	61,063

1/ Production includes hops harvested and salable under marketing agreement, hops harvested but not salable under marketing agreement, and hops produced but not harvested. Salable allotments under provisions of marketing agreement totaled (million pounds); 1949 - 39; 1950 - 50; 1951 - 46.5.

2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

State	ALL HAY: Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	ALL HAY: Yield per acre: 1951	ALL HAY: Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	ALL HAY: Production: Average 1941-50	ALL HAY: Production: 1951	ALL HAY: Production: Indicated 1952	PASTURE: Condition August 1: Average 1941-50	PASTURE: Condition August 1: 1951	PASTURE: Condition August 1: 1952
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	0.97	1.12	1.06	790	796	751	80	94	58
N.H.	1.16	1.30	1.23	416	403	387	80	96	73
Vt.	1.37	1.46	1.47	1,351	1,341	1,383	83	94	85
Mass.	1.53	1.63	1.54	552	540	515	75	91	58
R.I.	1.42	1.69	1.50	47	49	42	71	87	31
Conn.	1.55	1.73	1.61	442	449	417	80	92	69
N.Y.	1.51	1.72	1.60	5,748	5,678	5,199	79	91	72
N.J.	1.68	1.82	1.76	431	467	441	73	82	70
Pa.	1.45	1.53	1.38	3,470	3,530	3,146	82	86	65
Ohio	1.44	1.52	1.41	3,630	3,916	3,514	83	89	68
Ind.	1.38	1.45	1.39	2,536	2,674	2,491	83	92	73
Ill.	1.46	1.68	1.61	3,965	4,705	4,426	85	95	79
Mich.	1.37	1.54	1.36	3,581	3,882	3,282	80	91	85
Wis.	1.67	2.20	1.98	6,786	8,883	8,042	79	98	94
Minn.	1.47	1.84	1.64	6,281	6,921	6,931	83	91	91
Iowa	1.60	1.77	1.74	5,497	6,961	6,400	91	101	93
Mo.	1.20	1.29	.97	4,396	4,961	3,651	84	99	55
N.Dak.	.96	.91	.85	3,114	3,163	2,945	86	71	72
S.Dak.	.84	.96	.79	3,079	4,517	4,005	83	97	72
Nebr.	1.06	1.18	.99	4,481	6,234	5,342	86	98	73
Kans.	1.61	1.62	1.08	2,932	3,467	2,268	86	98	51
Del.	1.37	1.45	1.41	100	100	96	81	78	67
Md.	1.36	1.52	1.42	605	683	628	80	85	74
Va.	1.14	1.18	1.04	1,552	1,641	1,474	87	86	51
W.Va.	1.22	1.28	1.20	989	1,048	979	86	91	71
N.C.	1.01	1.01	.87	1,266	1,225	1,002	86	79	48
S.C.	.80	.81	.71	441	371	322	80	68	49
Ga.	.54	.62	.51	731	610	452	81	72	46
Fla.	.56	.71	.52	65	60	42	85	84	75
Ky.	1.29	1.19	.95	2,328	2,277	1,933	84	78	49
Tenn.	1.16	1.05	.58	2,114	1,685	958	77	82	30
Ala.	.75	.80	.66	739	556	428	82	67	40
Miss.	1.18	1.07	.94	1,024	774	751	79	75	45
Ark.	1.12	1.14	.71	1,462	1,294	807	76	91	35
La.	1.22	1.16	1.12	387	342	377	80	71	76
Okla.	1.26	1.20	1.04	1,715	1,799	1,514	82	87	53
Tex.	.99	1.01	1.04	1,550	1,456	1,589	77	61	57
Mont.	1.17	1.06	1.09	2,558	2,363	2,480	86	77	71
Idaho	2.12	2.14	2.34	2,372	2,281	2,604	90	84	91
Wyo.	1.12	1.12	1.11	1,235	1,255	1,253	89	86	82
Colo.	1.58	1.56	1.60	2,212	2,036	2,259	86	74	60
N.Mex.	2.09	2.09	2.09	435	418	450	75	61	61
Ariz.	2.34	2.53	2.66	642	634	634	78	72	84
Utah	2.03	2.01	2.20	1,154	1,023	1,199	82	81	91
Nev.	1.48	1.51	1.59	600	585	630	90	89	92
Wash.	1.91	1.80	1.90	1,682	1,431	1,500	83	60	86
Oreg.	1.73	1.55	1.80	1,865	1,551	1,815	84	66	86
Calif.	2.96	3.11	3.17	5,728	5,426	5,892	78	77	85
U.S.	1.36	1.45	1.32	101,072	108,461	99,646	83	86	69

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALFALFA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	1.40	1.60	1.60	8	13	11
N.H.	2.02	1.85	2.05	9	13	14
Vt.	2.05	1.95	2.10	50	60	69
Mass.	2.24	2.15	2.25	29	39	43
R.I.	2.23	2.35	2.20	2	2	2
Conn.	2.36	2.40	2.50	58	72	78
N.Y.	2.00	2.15	2.10	786	834	781
N.J.	2.17	2.20	2.15	154	180	181
Pa.	1.91	2.05	1.90	566	681	656
Ohio	1.91	1.85	1.85	870	942	942
Ind.	1.85	1.95	1.90	815	946	876
Ill.	2.26	2.35	2.35	1,360	2,075	1,765
Mich.	1.54	1.75	1.55	1,710	1,914	1,576
Wis.	2.11	2.55	2.30	2,361	5,021	4,529
Minn.	2.03	2.40	2.15	2,379	3,991	3,861
Iowa	2.22	2.25	2.25	2,083	3,004	2,403
Mo.	2.58	2.60	2.00	826	871	610
N.Dak.	1.45	1.35	1.25	314	668	718
S.Dak.	1.55	1.65	1.45	627	1,516	1,705
Nebr.	2.00	2.05	1.75	1,980	3,040	2,672
Kans.	2.10	2.15	1.50	1,849	2,118	1,374
Del.	2.20	2.25	2.25	13	16	14
Md.	2.01	2.10	2.05	106	141	139
Va.	2.18	2.20	2.00	192	288	280
W.Va.	1.98	1.90	1.90	110	127	141
N.C.	2.08	2.00	1.85	52	120	109
Ga.	1.73	1.70	1.30	8	15	12
Ky.	2.05	1.80	1.60	486	389	325
Tenn.	2.12	1.90	1.30	300	243	150
Ala.	1.73	1.65	1.25	22	33	18
Miss.	2.06	1.90	1.40	96	15	11
Ark.	2.38	2.40	1.50	216	98	62
La.	1.98	1.80	1.90	42	34	40
Okla.	1.96	1.80	1.65	710	722	695
Tex.	2.52	2.15	2.10	412	426	441
Mont.	1.63	1.55	1.55	1,130	1,018	1,018
Idaho	2.54	2.60	2.85	1,928	1,888	2,152
Wyo.	1.65	1.70	1.65	558	539	533
Colo.	2.15	2.20	2.20	1,362	1,342	1,503
N.Mex.	2.76	2.80	2.85	351	339	373
Ariz.	2.62	2.80	2.90	541	546	536
Utah	2.31	2.30	2.55	938	830	984
Nev.	2.55	2.70	2.80	268	289	314
Wash.	2.29	2.05	2.15	706	621	658
Oreg.	2.60	2.65	2.70	645	575	597
Calif.	4.48	4.60	4.65	4,256	4,283	4,459
U.S.	2.20	2.26	2.12	34,283	42,937	40,430

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Indicated 1952
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	1.08	1.25	1.15	502	564	529
N.H.	1.32	1.45	1.40	229	225	224
Vt.	1.44	1.55	1.55	828	820	845
Mass.	1.67	1.80	1.65	352	331	307
R.I.	1.52	1.85	1.60	25	33	27
Conn.	1.64	1.80	1.65	230	239	214
N.Y.	1.53	1.75	1.60	4,022	3,958	3,547
N.J.	1.54	1.75	1.65	198	212	191
Pa.	1.39	1.45	1.30	2,680	2,659	2,336
Ohio	1.34	1.45	1.30	2,517	2,836	2,441
Ind.	1.22	1.30	1.25	1,214	1,366	1,328
Ill.	1.34	1.45	1.45	1,859	2,095	2,263
Mich.	1.26	1.40	1.25	1,603	1,701	1,474
Wis.	1.52	1.90	1.70	3,957	3,566	3,223
Minn.	1.44	1.65	1.45	1,588	1,630	1,518
Iowa	1.38	1.55	1.55	2,992	3,695	3,770
Mo.	1.06	1.15	1.00	1,241	1,503	1,372
S.Dak.	1.18	1.40	1.15	23	53	55
Nebr.	1.18	1.40	1.20	53	244	209
Kans.	1.26	1.15	.95	106	184	190
Del.	1.40	1.45	1.45	43	44	44
Md.	1.29	1.45	1.35	378	412	375
Va.	1.16	1.20	1.15	543	535	492
W.Va.	1.21	1.30	1.20	535	598	530
N.C.	1.14	1.10	1.00	102	119	108
Ga.	.94	1.00	.90	10	18	16
Ky.	1.25	1.15	1.00	518	493	429
Tenn.	1.19	1.10	.85	216	174	128
Ala.	.91	.80	.70	11	18	14
Miss.	1.16	1.00	.95	32	60	62
Ark.	1.12	1.15	.75	32	37	26
La.	1.10	1.20	1.15	26	32	36
Mont.	1.33	1.20	1.25	286	332	364
Idaho	1.34	1.25	1.40	172	170	190
Wyo.	1.21	1.25	1.20	109	154	156
Colo.	1.45	1.45	1.50	230	206	224
N.Mex.	1.36	1.30	1.20	18	17	17
Utah	1.65	1.75	1.70	52	49	53
Nev.	1.35	1.20	1.30	51	60	62
Wash.	2.11	1.90	2.15	411	395	452
Oreg.	1.82	1.60	1.90	227	198	213
U.S.	1.38	1.49	1.39	30,242	32,035	30,054

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Indicated 1952
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Ind.	1.13	1.10	0.90	116	134	99
Ill.	1.09	1.20	.90	129	256	163
Mo.	1.06	1.20	.80	1,615	2,041	1,252
Kans.	1.13	1.20	.75	109	192	108
Del.	1.20	1.25	1.20	19	26	24
Md.	1.14	1.30	1.15	47	81	68
Va.	1.06	1.05	.80	515	539	431
W. Va.	1.08	1.05	1.00	34	37	37
N. C.	1.09	.95	.70	544	473	328
S. C.	.90	.80	.70	183	187	159
Ga.	.85	.85	.65	154	177	125
Ky.	1.14	1.10	.80	905	987	790
Tenn.	1.07	.95	.35	1,203	913	346
Ala.	.90	.85	.65	104	116	86
Miss.	1.11	1.00	.75	354	298	246
Ark.	1.01	1.10	.55	678	746	365
La.	1.22	1.00	1.00	119	98	108
Okla.	1.07	1.15	.60	92	178	96
U. S.	1.07	1.07	.70	6,926	7,479	4,831

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Indicated 1952
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Wis.	1.18	1.35	1.35	134	86	78
Minn.	1.10	1.10	1.05	1,449	970	907
Iowa	1.18	1.25	1.20	106	62	60
Mo.	1.13	1.10	.70	166	158	101
N. Dak.	.88	.80	.75	2,094	1,966	1,750
S. Dak.	.72	.75	.55	2,134	2,625	1,944
Nebr.	.74	.80	.65	2,189	2,733	2,265
Kans.	1.12	1.15	.65	714	797	446
Ark.	1.04	1.05	.65	180	171	116
Okla.	1.16	1.10	.80	502	471	339
Tex.	1.03	.85	.90	190	148	157
Mont.	.84	.75	.75	696	601	601
Idaho	1.10	1.00	1.10	153	142	172
Wyo.	.82	.80	.80	413	401	401
Colo.	.99	.85	.95	444	355	421
N. Mex.	.79	.75	.70	17	18	17
Utah	1.22	1.15	1.25	120	106	122
Nev.	1.04	1.00	1.05	252	210	227
Wash.	1.22	1.20	1.25	61	67	68
Oreg.	1.16	1.00	1.25	326	309	390
Calif.	1.24	1.20	1.30	199	167	185
U. S.	.88	.86	.73	12,539	12,563	10,767

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Indicated 1952
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	958	1,000	750	67	80	68
New York	1,014	1,100	1,050	1,405	1,529	1,575
Michigan	852	1,120	950	4,455	4,234	3,448
Total N.E.	884	1,113	975	5,960	5,843	5,091
Nebraska	1,520	1,250	1,400	921	838	784
Montana	1,332	1,570	1,600	297	141	112
Idaho	1,657	1,800	1,900	2,300	2,502	2,242
Wyoming	1,346	1,300	1,400	1,151	728	756
Washington	1,290	2,000	1,900	73	360	342
Total N.W.	1,510	1,581	1,674	4,756	4,569	4,236
Colorado	661	800	950	2,012	1,624	1,624
New Mexico	303	400	300	584	140	120
Arizona	520	370	500	68	30	40
Utah	558	110	500	49	8	50
Total S.W.	537	712	801	2,716	1,802	1,834
California:						
Standard Lima	1,406	1,876	1,850	1,202	1,276	1,498
Baby Lima	1,508	1,677	1,650	1,098	872	644
Other	1,194	1,341	1,300	2,264	3,084	2,509
Total Calif.	1,311	1,495	1,486	4,565	5,232	4,651
United States	976	1,231	1,201	17,997	17,446	15,812

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Indicated 1952
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Minn.	3/ 902	1,150	1,000	3/ 40	34	40
N. Dak.	3/1,092	800	900	3/ 120	24	36
Mont.	1,187	1,390	1,400	310	70	70
Idaho	1,290	1,270	1,350	1,760	1,029	891
Wyo.	3/1,152	1,200	1,200	3/ 24	24	84
Colo.	923	750	1,200	182	30	60
Wash.	1,334	1,370	1,150	3,091	2,398	1,346
Oreg.	1,343	800	1,100	356	104	110
Calif.	3/1,020	1,250	1,500	3/ 184	50	75
U.S.	1,270	1,298	1,216	6,011	3,763	2,712

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage 1/ Harvested Average 1941-50	Acreage 1/ Harvested 1951	Acreage 1/ For harvest, 1952	Yield per acre Average 1941-50	Yield per acre 1951	Yield per acre Indicated 1952	Production Average 1941-50	Production 1951	Production Indicated 1952
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	151	148	118	1,254	1,600	1,450	188,724	236,800	171,100
N.C.	276	237	199	1,090	1,330	1,250	299,494	315,210	248,750
Tenn.	8	4	4	780	700	600	5,718	2,800	2,400
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	434	389	321	1,144	1,426	1,315	493,936	554,810	423,250
S.C.	30	14	12	619	810	700	18,502	11,340	8,400
Ga.	983	662	536	721	900	650	698,300	595,800	348,400
Fla.	96	72	62	673	870	700	64,016	62,640	43,400
Ala.	447	298	224	730	690	625	319,829	205,620	140,000
Miss.	20	8	7	360	375	300	6,955	3,000	2,100
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,577	1,054	841	714	833	645	1,107,601	878,400	542,300
Ark.	16	7	6	392	460	300	6,060	3,220	1,800
La.	8	3	3	324	325	350	2,572	975	1,050
Okla.	217	220	125	500	520	500	106,496	114,400	62,500
Tex.	679	338	362	482	350	375	317,066	118,300	135,750
N.Mex.	9	7	7	1,024	860	950	8,717	6,020	6,650
TOTAL (S.W. area)	929	575	503	488	422	413	440,911	242,915	207,750
U. S.	2,940	2,018	1,665	708	831	704	2,042,448	1,676,125	1,172,300

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre Average 1941-50	Yield per acre 1951	Yield per acre Indicated 1952	Production Average 1941-50	Production 1951	Production Indicated 1952
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,566	1,540	1,510	10,694	10,317	9,510
Conn.	1,366	1,355	1,406	24,416	22,353	23,760
N.Y.	1,348	1,400	1,350	980	420	270
Pa.	1,448	1,610	1,524	50,451	56,186	38,407
Ohio	1,157	1,387	1,229	24,160	26,222	24,210
Ind.	1,210	1,282	1,199	11,929	13,850	12,950
Wis.	1,469	1,477	1,478	32,468	23,889	21,870
Minn.	1,258	1,500	1,500	676	450	450
Mo.	1,052	800	1,000	5,965	4,000	5,200
Kans.	1,020	920	950	246	92	95
Md.	758	800	700	33,702	41,600	34,300
Va.	1,120	1,295	1,016	138,489	176,788	140,165
W.Va.	1,107	1,380	1,200	3,268	4,278	3,840
N.C.	1,118	1,332	1,148	736,834	998,990	870,680
S.C.	1,134	1,330	1,300	128,052	175,560	172,900
Ga.	1,033	1,225	1,120	92,991	137,361	127,880
Fla.	957	1,218	1,100	19,990	32,392	29,700
Ky.	1,110	1,320	1,133	397,950	460,370	399,825
Tenn.	1,182	1,301	1,086	128,139	143,214	123,410
Ala.	847	1,050	950	304	630	570
La.	506	660	600	167	264	180
U.S.	1,124	1,307	1,140	1,841,869	2,328,226	2,040,172

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 11, 1952 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Indicated 1952
			Pounds			Thousand pounds	
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	1,094	1,240	975	104,902	135,160	107,250
North Carolina	11	1,049	1,170	1,000	267,016	339,300	293,000
Total Old Belt	11	1,061	1,189	993	371,918	474,460	400,250
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	1,159	1,435	1,225	368,522	510,860	441,000
North Carolina	13	1,137	1,385	1,280	87,198	127,480	119,040
South Carolina	13	1,134	1,330	1,300	128,052	175,560	172,900
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,135	1,353	1,292	215,250	303,040	291,940
Georgia	14	1,033	1,225	1,120	92,026	135,975	126,560
Florida	14	930	1,200	1,100	16,296	27,000	25,300
Alabama	14	844	1,050	950	289	630	570
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,015	1,220	1,116	108,610	163,605	152,430
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	1,103	1,304	1,142	1,064,300	1,451,965	1,285,620
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,014	1,340	1,000	12,945	13,400	10,000
Kentucky	22	1,021	1,150	950	12,410	9,890	7,600
Tennessee	22	1,114	1,265	1,050	29,737	24,794	20,160
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,085	1,230	1,021	42,148	34,684	27,760
Kentucky	23	1,006	1,050	950	14,484	9,135	7,125
Tennessee	23	1,018	1,100	975	3,228	2,310	1,950
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,008	1,060	955	17,712	11,445	9,075
Total ALL Fire-Cured Types	21-23	1/ 1,051	1,215	1,003	1/ 72,940	59,529	46,835
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,088	1,355	1,200	15,041	18,970	16,800
Indiana	31	1,213	1,285	1,200	11,763	13,750	12,840
Missouri	31	1,052	800	1,000	5,965	4,000	5,200
Kansas	31	1,020	920	950	246	92	95
Virginia	31	1,493	1,730	1,400	17,779	24,220	19,600
West Virginia	31	1,107	1,380	1,200	3,268	4,278	3,840
North Carolina	31	1,420	1,750	1,400	14,098	21,350	17,640
Kentucky	31	1,120	1,340	1,150	341,402	418,080	365,700
Tennessee	31	1,218	1,315	1,100	90,560	111,775	97,900
Total Burley Belt	31	1,154	1,352	1,156	500,138	616,515	539,615
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	758	800	700	33,702	41,600	34,300
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,118	1,295	1,113	533,840	658,115	573,915

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1941-50	Yield per acre: 1951	Yield per acre: Indicated 1952	Production: Average 1941-50	Production: 1951	Production: Indicated 1952
			Pounds			Thousand pounds	
3B Dark Air-cured							
Indiana	35	1,053	1,000	1,100	166	100	110
Kentucky	35	1,090	1,230	1,000	16,088	14,145	11,200
Tennessee	35	1,091	1,275	1,000	4,613	4,335	3,400
Total One Sucker	35	1,090	1,239	1,001	20,867	18,580	14,710
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,056	1,140	1,000	13,431	9,120	8,200
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	937	1,145	850	2,864	4,008	3,315
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,064	1,197	979	37,161	31,708	26,225
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,446	1,610	1,525	49,813	55,706	37,972
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,273	1,480	1,300	9,118	7,252	7,410
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,416	1,594	1,483	58,932	62,958	45,382
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,624	1,700	1,650	162	170	165
Connecticut	51	1,592	1,640	1,620	13,610	13,284	14,256
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,592	1,641	1,620	13,773	13,454	14,421
Massachusetts	52	1,706	1,710	1,650	8,994	8,379	7,755
Connecticut	52	1,611	1,630	1,640	4,159	2,771	2,952
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,674	1,689	1,647	13,153	11,150	10,707
New York	53	1,348	1,400	1,350	980	420	270
Pennsylvania	53	1,554	1,600	1,450	638	480	435
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,429	1,500	1,410	1,617	900	705
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,450	1,510	1,450	14,958	10,419	9,570
Wisconsin	55	1,486	1,450	1,500	17,510	12,470	12,300
Minnesota	55	1,258	1,500	1,500	676	450	450
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,476	1,452	1,500	18,186	12,920	12,750
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2/ 1,528	1,565	1,553	2/ 61,956	48,843	48,153
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,034	1,040	1,060	1,538	1,768	1,590
Connecticut	61	984	940	1,040	6,646	6,298	6,552
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	993	960	1,044	8,183	8,066	8,142
Georgia	62	1,061	1,260	1,100	868	1,386	1,320
Florida	62	1,102	1,315	1,100	3,521	5,392	4,400
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,094	1,303	1,100	4,389	6,778	5,720
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,025	1,091	1,066	12,572	14,844	13,862
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,413	1,502	1,440	133,460	126,645	107,397
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Louisiana Perique	72	506	660	600	167	264	180
United States	All	1,124	1,307	1,140	1,841,869	2,328,226	2,040,172

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.
2/ Includes type 56 through 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
August 1, 1952

Washington, D. C.,
August 11, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1941-50	Acreage Harvested 1951	Acreage For harvest 1952	Yield per acre Average 1941-50	Yield per acre 1951	Yield per acre Indic. 1952	Production Average 1941-50	Production 1951	Production Indic. 1952
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	10.6	4	3	568	570	600	2,980	1,100	900
Kans.	13	9	10	302	245	200	2,010	1,100	1,000
Okla.	74	83	84	324	315	280	11,930	13,100	11,800
Tex.	35	48	53	325	235	300	5,720	5,600	8,000
Colo.	84	74	41	286	225	125	12,200	8,300	2,600
N.Mex.	47	43	45	255	205	160	6,330	4,400	3,600
U.S.	263.8	261	236	309	258	235	41,170	33,600	27,960

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre Average 1941-50	Yield per acre 1951	Yield per acre Indicated 1952	Production Average 1941-50	Production 1951	Production Indicated 1952
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	10.0	9.8	10.0	248	127	120
Mich.	8.8	11.4	10.5	704	605	514
Nebr.	12.6	12.4	12.0	704	683	696
Mont.	11.6	11.9	13.5	774	537	500
Idaho	15.7	18.6	18.0	1,082	1,227	1,062
Wyo.	11.9	14.1	13.5	395	438	459
Colo.	13.6	15.4	15.5	1,892	1,906	1,782
Utah	14.2	15.5	10.0	520	403	230
Calif. 1/	16.9	18.9	18.5	2,242	2,645	2,720
Other States	12.4	13.9	12.9	1,451	1,914	1,856
U. S.	13.2	15.2	14.7	10,013	10,485	9,939

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall.)

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre Average 1941-50	Yield per acre 1951	Yield per acre Indicated 1952	Production Average 1941-50	Production 1951	Production Indicated 1952
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	18.8	17.3	21.5	5,247	4,828	6,300
Fla.	29.9	32.4	31.0	969	1,292	1,271
Total	19.9	19.2	22.7	6,216	6,120	7,571

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	Thousand bushels			
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	861	1,391	1,154	715
New Hampshire	857	1,361	1,216	506
Vermont	748	972	1,080	714
Massachusetts	2,554	3,442	3,160	1,738
Rhode Island	211	245	235	129
Connecticut	1,231	1,470	1,656	1,242
New York	14,591	18,700	17,291	12,255
New Jersey	2,460	2,709	3,318	2,050
Pennsylvania	6,684	6,270	7,626	5,824
Total North Atlantic	30,197	36,560	36,736	25,173
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	508	328	316	201
Maryland	1,357	1,285	1,127	1,116
Virginia	9,486	12,580	9,560	10,560
West Virginia	3,769	4,402	3,780	3,770
North Carolina	1,090	1,856	1,269	1,628
Total South Atlantic	16,305	20,451	16,052	17,275
Total Eastern States	46,502	57,011	52,788	42,448
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,517	3,534	4,400	3,180
Indiana	1,403	1,260	1,806	1,287
Illinois	3,194	2,980	3,995	2,268
Michigan	6,962	7,420	9,085	5,928
Wisconsin	936	1,297	1,207	1,238
Minnesota	169	65	342	219
Iowa	134	165	264	217
Missouri	1,205	1,140	1,440	884
Nebraska	74	52	86	76
Kansas	417	205	432	148
Total North Central	18,010	18,118	23,057	15,445
South Central:				
Kentucky	317	372	376	325
Tennessee	392	484	399	475
Arkansas	582	408	510	308
Total South Central	1,292	1,264	1,285	1,108
Total Central States	19,301	19,382	24,342	16,553
Western States:				
Montana	196	108	40	156
Idaho	1,673	1,360	1,610	1,743
Colorado	1,395	882	1,292	1,340
New Mexico	659	165	825	825
Utah	441	282	493	392
Washington	29,458	35,532	19,108	23,360
Oregon	2,766	3,018	2,330	2,695
California	7,989	6,748	7,832	8,610
Total Western States	44,576	48,095	33,530	39,121
Total 35 States	110,380	124,488	110,660	98,122

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	Thousand bushels			
N.H.	10	1	9	8
Mass.	54	15	87	60
R.I.	13	4	21	14
Conn.	127	96	148	146
N.Y.	1,247	1,023	1,312	1,311
N.J.	1,524	1,704	1,992	1,292
Pa.	2,051	2,194	2,352	2,308
Ohio	918	808	907	775
Ind.	507	278	72	448
Ill.	1,787	1,344	224	1,610
Mich.	3,861	4,800	605	3,397
Mo.	613	500	304	540
Kans.	77	117	130	125
Del.	261	90	148	99
Md.	499	389	476	415
Va.	1,458	707	1,771	1,909
W.Va.	531	531	581	590
N.C.	1,867	324	1,806	1,541
S.C.	3,226	360	4,980	3,498
Ga.	4,114	810	3,975	2,496
Fla.	65	14	24	18
Ky.	572	116	72	434
Tenn.	707	63	80	369
Ala.	1,036	220	256	585
Miss.	702	183	255	400
Ark.	2,027	1,650	1,044	1,539
La.	201	54	63	80
Okla.	438	302	413	247
Tex.	1,327	472	696	330
Idaho	284	41	350	410
Colo.	1,881	1,219	316	2,053
N.Mex.	167	32	270	308
Utah	646	112	800	680
Wash.	2,086	135	810	1,680
Oreg.	576	250	400	588
Calif., all	30,698	29,669	35,878	29,044
Clingstone 2/	19,506	19,668	24,544	18,126
Freestone	11,193	10,001	11,334	10,918
U.S.	3/ 68,186	50,627	63,627	61,347

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Mainly for canning.
3/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEARS

State	Average 1941-50	Production 1/ 1950	1951	Indicated 1952
		Thousand bushels		
Mass.	42	49	45	35
Conn.	50	60	53	51
N.Y.	679	520	486	454
Pa.	277	210	200	205
Ohio	243	177	200	170
Ind.	136	81	100	91
Ill.	308	161	204	168
Mich.	721	736	966	1,078
Mo.	194	135	132	126
Kans.	84	74	78	64
Va.	210	42	102	129
W.Va.	72	42	59	68
N.C.	202	73	154	155
S.C.	92	34	64	46
Ga.	314	158	241	208
Fla.	145	78	75	96
Ky.	128	35	56	81
Tenn.	168	43	58	108
Ala.	241	97	99	103
Miss.	275	136	126	167
Ark.	153	107	94	72
La.	168	105	70	123
Okla.	150	117	104	52
Tex.	335	227	261	136
Idaho	57	36	58	72
Colo.	187	160	193	214
Utah	156	35	198	257
Wash., all	7,046	5,703	5,554	5,022
Bartlett	5,231	3,950	3,970	3,654
Other	1,815	1,753	1,584	1,368
Oreg., all	4,929	5,713	4,997	5,391
Bartlett	1,971	1,896	2,147	2,166
Other	2,958	3,817	2,850	3,225
Calif., all	12,468	14,168	15,001	14,960
Bartlett	11,009	12,668	13,001	13,293
Other	1,458	1,500	2,000	1,667
U.S.	2/ 30,306	29,312	30,028	29,902

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/ Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
		Tons		
N.Y.	55,540	95,800	60,700	55,300
N.J.	1,820	1,700	1,300	1,200
Pa.	16,940	30,900	17,400	16,300
Ohio	13,500	19,100	15,600	14,000
Ind.	1,880	1,200	800	900
Ill.	2,880	2,600	2,000	2,000
Mich.	33,250	43,000	10,000	38,000
Iowa	2,660	2,500	2,200	2,200
Mo.	4,490	4,700	4,400	3,900
Kans.	1,860	1,400	1,300	900
Va.	1,495	1,100	1,100	1,100
W.Va.	1,140	1,000	900	900
N.C.	4,070	3,000	3,200	2,900
S.C.	1,190	1,400	1,500	1,100
Ga.	1,980	2,000	1,900	1,800
Ark.	9,480	10,800	10,800	8,400
Ariz.	1,070	1,300	2,500	3,100
Wash.	18,590	23,000	22,700	26,600
Oreg.	1,460	1,400	1,500	1,300
Calif., all	2,627,100	2,440,000	3,224,000	2,761,000
Wine varieties	565,100	512,000	651,000	539,000
Table varieties	542,100	596,000	768,000	654,000
Raisin varieties	1,519,900	1,332,000	1,805,000	1,568,000
Raisins 2/	256,000	156,000	241,000	---
Not dried	495,900	708,000	841,000	---
U.S.	3/ 2,807,710	2,687,900	3,385,800	2,942,900

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1952

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1941-50	1949	1950	1951	1952
	Condition August 1 1/				
	Percent				
ORANGES:					
California, all	76	71	72	75	76
Navels & Misc. 2/	75	70	68	70	72
Valencias	76	72	73	78	78
Florida, all	70	71	72	74	72
Early & Midseason	71	72	72	75	72
Valencias	69	70	72	74	71
Texas, all	68	16	67	1	37
Early & Midseason 2/	3/ 60	17	67	1	38
Valencias	3/ 59	14	66	1	34
Arizona, all	74	74	70	66	63
Navels & Misc. 2/	3/ 70	75	71	66	63
Valencias	3/ 72	74	69	66	64
Louisiana, all 2/	74	74	74	13	20
5 States	73	69	72	72	73
TANGERINES:					
Florida	60	61	60	70	64
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	62	62	64	70	60
Seedless	65	64	66	73	64
Other	60	61	63	69	58
Texas, all	59	13	51	1	17
Arizona, all	72	72	68	67	71
California, all	78	76	74	81	80
Desert Valleys	3/ 79	75	79	86	83
Other	3/ 78	77	71	78	79
4 States	63	45	60	44	45
LEMONS:					
California	74	56	74	75	75
LIMES:					
Florida	65	38	78	79	84

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/		
	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Indicated 1952
	Tons			
APRICOTS:	Fresh Basis			
California	203,700	213,000	172,000	155,000
Washington	20,020	1,600	4,800	12,900
Utah	5,020	400	6,400	5,000
3 States	228,740	215,000	183,200	172,900
PLUMS:				
Michigan	5,060	7,100	4,800	7,700
California	79,000	77,000	97,000	56,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	21,580	10,000	22,000	24,000
Washington, all	22,910	13,600	13,600	17,200
Eastern Washington	16,890	12,600	10,600	13,900
Western Washington	6,020	1,000	3,000	3,300
Oregon, all	71,070	22,300	59,800	52,900
Eastern Oregon	15,410	3,100	5,800	13,300
Western Oregon	55,660	19,200	54,000	39,600
		Dry Basis 2/		
California	183,700	149,000	177,000	137,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1941-50	1951	1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Indicated 1952
	Percent			Tons		
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	84	91	84	2/ 32,390	2/30,000	---
Not dried)				15,700	14,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	53	71	64	46,400	67,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	31,140	42,700	35,300
WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	63,030	3/68,300	73,000
Oregon	---	---	---	6,740	9,100	7,900
2 States	---	---	---	69,770	3/77,400	80,900
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	6,080	6,100	10,300
Washington	---	---	---	941	3/ 820	1,160
2 States	---	---	---	7,021	3/6,920	11,460
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	58	65	66	3,445	6,500	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis.

3/ Revised.

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CROP REPORTING BOARD
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CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties: Production 1/				Sour varieties: Production 1/			
	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Preliminary 1952	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Preliminary 1952
	Tons				Tons			
N.Y.	2,620	4,600	6,000	4,000	16,960	26,100	30,200	20,100
Pa.	1,260	1,500	1,600	1,600	6,050	8,400	12,000	8,900
Ohio	441	510	520	510	2,238	2,860	2,600	2,280
Mich.	4,360	8,300	6,800	8,300	48,650	98,000	84,700	55,000
Wis.	---	---	---	---	12,750	13,000	14,500	10,900
5 Eastern States	8,681	14,910	14,920	14,410	86,648	148,360	144,000	97,180
Mont.	579	320	40	1,980	317	230	30	330
Idaho	2,534	1,250	3,250	4,720	524	350	610	790
Colo.	466	230	380	1,020	3,204	1,600	3,200	1,050
Utah	3,254	440	4,000	4,500	2,150	800	3,200	2,700
Wash.	26,290	16,500	12,700	15,200	3,950	2,900	3,500	1,200
Oreg.	20,980	17,400	16,700	18,000	2,190	2,400	3,700	2,600
Calif.	29,650	31,000	19,800	36,100	---	---	---	---
7 Western States	83,753	67,140	56,870	81,520	12,335	8,280	14,240	8,670
12 States	92,434	82,050	71,790	95,930	98,983	156,640	158,240	105,850

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/: Production			Wild or seedling pecans: Production			All pecans: Production		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Indic. 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Indic. 1952	Average 1941-50	1951	Indic. 1952
	Thousand pounds								
N.C.	2,164	2,190	1,890	250	245	200	2,414	2,435	2,090
S.C.	2,277	3,680	2,950	375	650	430	2,652	4,330	3,380
Ga.	25,008	42,300	27,962	4,435	9,200	6,138	29,443	51,500	34,100
Fla.	2,355	3,440	2,122	1,790	1,840	1,414	4,145	5,280	3,536
Ala.	9,933	21,300	7,650	2,270	4,700	2,150	12,203	26,000	9,800
Miss.	3,574	7,000	3,960	3,365	6,600	3,240	6,939	13,600	7,200
Ark.	721	800	700	3,229	4,550	2,300	3,950	5,350	3,000
La.	2,593	3,450	3,660	8,212	12,250	12,300	10,805	15,700	15,960
Okla.	1,384	1,500	1,000	18,276	23,500	8,000	19,660	25,000	9,000
Tex.	3,997	1,000	2,000	26,418	4,700	26,500	30,415	5,700	28,500
U.S. 2/	54,026	86,660	53,894 2/	69,180	68,235	62,672 2/	123,206	154,895	116,566

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ U. S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Milk produced per milk cow: Aug. 1 av. 1941-50	Milk produced per milk cow: August 1, 1951	Milk produced per milk cow: August 1, 1952	"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/: August 1, 1950	"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/: August 1, 1951	"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/: August 1, 1952
		Pounds			Pounds	
Me.	18.3	20.7	19.2	5.2	5.1	5.8
N.H.	17.6	19.4	20.5	4.3	4.1	4.8
Vt.	17.4	18.3	18.4	4.2	4.0	4.2
Mass.	19.2	21.2	19.5	4.8	5.2	5.2
Conn.	18.9	19.8	18.5	5.2	5.3	5.7
N.Y.	20.1	21.9	21.9	5.3	5.2	5.5
N.J.	21.4	22.1	21.3	6.7	6.7	6.4
Pa.	19.2	19.9	19.9	6.2	5.9	6.1
N.Atl.	19.54	20.83	20.51	5.4	5.3	5.5
Ohio	18.3	20.8	20.3	4.8	4.5	5.1
Ind.	17.8	19.0	19.9	4.2	4.4	5.1
Ill.	17.4	19.8	19.3	4.4	4.3	4.6
Mich.	20.3	22.2	22.6	4.5	4.8	4.8
Wis.	19.8	22.3	21.3	3.9	3.5	3.2
E.N.Cent.	19.04	21.41	20.92	4.3	4.1	4.2
Minn.	17.5	19.6	20.3	3.0	2.6	2.6
Iowa	17.7	18.4	19.2	3.7	3.6	3.9
Mo.	14.4	17.1	14.8	4.1	3.7	4.0
N.Dak.	17.1	19.4	18.7	1.9	2.8	2.9
S.Dak.	14.7	16.9	16.0	1.6	1.8	2.1
Nebr.	16.6	18.3	18.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Kans.	15.2	16.0	15.3	3.4	3.2	4.0
W.N.Cent.	16.31	18.07	17.60	3.2	3.1	3.3
Md.	17.3	17.9	18.0	5.5	5.8	4.6
Va.	15.3	16.2	15.0	3.7	3.8	4.0
W.Va.	15.3	16.0	15.4	2.5	2.2	2.3
N.C.	14.6	14.7	14.1	3.7	4.2	4.2
S.C.	12.2	12.6	12.2	4.0	3.8	3.6
Ga.	10.3	10.9	9.5	3.4	3.7	3.4
S.Atl.	14.10	14.66	13.46	3.7	3.9	3.8
Ky.	14.8	14.5	14.3	2.8	2.8	3.3
Tenn.	13.3	14.0	11.5	3.1	3.2	4.0
Ala.	9.9	10.0	9.0	3.1	3.7	3.6
Miss.	8.9	9.4	7.9	2.1	2.3	2.4
Ark.	10.3	10.9	9.2	2.0	2.2	2.5
Okla.	12.0	12.2	11.6	2.6	2.2	3.3
Tex.	9.6	10.1	9.0	2.9	3.7	3.8
S.Cent.	11.31	11.70	10.52	3.7	3.9	3.8
Mont.	18.8	21.1	19.4	2.1	3.0	3.0
Idaho	20.8	23.2	22.0	3.5	3.3	3.6
Wyo.	18.5	22.0	20.9	2.7	3.0	3.2
Colo.	17.6	19.3	18.8	4.6	5.2	4.8
Utah	20.2	22.1	21.5	3.3	5.0	3.5
Wash.	22.0	22.9	22.6	4.3	4.6	4.3
Oreg.	20.4	21.1	21.6	3.9	4.7	4.3
Calif.	21.0	22.5	22.5	4.1	5.0	5.5
West.	20.07	21.59	21.51	3.8	4.5	4.6
U.S.	16.60	18.09	17.44	3.79	3.83	4.01

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1952 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Numbers of layers on hand during July		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During July		Total eggs produced Jan.-July incl.	
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	2,783	3,048	1,761	1,677	49	51	350	376
N.H.	1,977	1,966	1,572	1,581	31	31	237	249
Vt.	683	733	1,736	1,739	12	13	96	102
Mass.	4,591	3,996	1,705	1,643	78	66	570	529
R.I.	501	466	1,658	1,690	8	8	61	62
Conn.	2,908	2,887	1,658	1,677	48	48	344	361
N.Y.	9,897	10,392	1,631	1,653	161	172	1,293	1,406
N.J.	11,169	11,584	1,612	1,556	180	180	1,372	1,441
Pa.	14,988	16,700	1,596	1,507	239	252	2,032	2,223
N.Atl.	49,497	51,772	1,628	1,586	806	821	6,355	6,749
Ohio	12,558	12,842	1,655	1,606	208	206	1,684	1,738
Ind.	11,616	12,118	1,643	1,522	191	184	1,640	1,741
Ill.	14,500	14,586	1,559	1,519	226	222	1,932	2,010
Mich.	7,694	7,254	1,624	1,575	125	114	1,024	1,013
Wis.	10,555	10,076	1,662	1,631	175	164	1,421	1,390
E.N.Cent.	56,923	56,876	1,625	1,565	925	890	7,701	7,892
Minn.	17,052	16,870	1,705	1,649	291	278	2,401	2,468
Iowa	21,035	20,960	1,686	1,643	355	344	3,033	3,140
Mo.	13,332	12,155	1,603	1,482	214	180	1,848	1,748
N.Dak.	2,963	3,034	1,637	1,600	49	49	356	402
S.Dak.	5,820	6,027	1,643	1,606	96	97	809	862
Nebr.	8,164	8,074	1,618	1,500	132	121	1,176	1,185
Kans.	9,371	9,224	1,556	1,454	146	134	1,300	1,289
W.N.Cent.	77,737	76,344	1,650	1,576	1,283	1,203	10,923	11,094
Del.	734	724	1,429	1,457	10	11	89	92
Md.	2,761	2,726	1,550	1,395	43	38	348	341
Va.	5,667	5,601	1,469	1,383	83	77	746	744
W.Va.	2,737	2,525	1,624	1,544	44	39	344	318
N.C.	7,099	7,508	1,383	1,333	98	100	793	891
S.C.	3,044	2,797	1,308	1,259	40	35	312	312
Ga.	4,991	5,079	1,286	1,231	64	63	533	552
Fla.	1,916	2,076	1,414	1,364	27	28	233	244
S.Atl.	28,949	29,036	1,413	1,347	409	391	3,398	3,494
Ky.	5,796	6,082	1,482	1,376	86	84	796	815
Tenn.	6,017	5,921	1,333	1,215	80	72	681	678
Ala.	4,672	4,644	1,302	1,190	61	55	491	498
Miss.	4,395	4,575	1,215	1,128	53	52	430	433
Ark.	4,637	4,522	1,339	1,259	62	57	512	487
La.	2,814	2,748	1,135	1,169	32	32	254	268
Okla.	6,240	5,947	1,386	1,364	86	81	787	777
Tex.	15,031	16,248	1,333	1,376	200	224	1,815	1,976
S.Cent.	49,602	50,687	1,331	1,296	660	657	5,766	5,932
Mont.	1,190	1,255	1,559	1,528	19	19	151	162
Idaho	1,134	1,173	1,646	1,690	19	20	170	169
Wyo.	538	516	1,643	1,606	9	8	70	67
Colo.	1,900	2,035	1,575	1,562	30	32	255	275
N.Mex.	662	606	1,488	1,500	10	9	81	78
Ariz.	485	424	1,318	1,407	6	6	55	52
Utah	2,067	2,053	1,674	1,668	35	34	285	279
Nev.	137	136	1,596	1,628	2	2	17	17
Wash.	2,832	3,260	1,634	1,618	46	53	425	474
Oreg.	2,180	2,356	1,615	1,671	35	39	322	352
Calif.	15,129	16,050	1,646	1,739	249	279	1,949	2,149
West.	28,254	29,854	1,628	1,678	460	501	3,780	4,074
U.S.	290,962	294,569	1,561	1,515	4,543	4,463	37,923	39,235

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTUE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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